AN

# REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL A N T I Q U I T I E S

OF

# ENGLAND:

CONTAINING

The Representations of all the English Monarchs,

FROM

EDWARD the CONFESSOR to HENRY the EIGHTH;

TOGETHER WITH

Many of the GREAT PERSONS that were eminent under their several Reigns.

The Whole carefully collected from ANTIENT ILLUMINATED
MANUSCRIPTS.

By JOSEPH STRUTT.

LONDON:

Printed for WALTER SHROPSHIRE, (No. 158.) NEW-BOND-STREET.
M.DCC.LXXVII.

# REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL

TO

# ENGLAND:

CONTAINING

The Representations of all the English Monarchs,

EDWARD the Confess MVSEVM Che Elehth; WATING WALLING WANDING WANDING

Many of the GREAT PERSONS that were easinent under their leveral Reigns.

The Whele chefully colleded from antient illuminated Manus CRIPTS.

YOSEPH STRUTT

LONDON:

Printed for WALTER SHROPSHIRE, (No. 158.) New-Bond-Street.
MDCC.ixxvii.

# FROM the flatues and has reliefs of the Greeks and To the READER.

s country the case is very HE work now offered to the public will (the author hopes) prove in some measure useful to the artist, as well as pleasing to the curious: --- useful, because those who have occasion to represent scenes from the English history, may find the dress and character of the ancient times; --- and pleasing to the curious, because these pictures are the most likely to contain the exact representation of the customs and manners of the earlier æra of our ancestors.

HITHERTO our artists have been extremely deficient in their delineations of the early history .--- The Saxons are frequently drawn in the habit of the figures on the Trajan and Antonine columns; and the Normans are put into the dreffes and armour worn in Edward the Fourth's time, and indeed are often made still more modern.

IT may be faid, perhaps, in the defence of the artist, that models, fufficiently authentic for his purpose, are very much wanted .-- Our monuments, and statues, are exceedingly difficult to ascertain; and, even of these, there are few of any note, of earlier date than Henry the Seventh. And our coins are still of less use, being so miserably executed as scarce to bear the resemblance of any thing. --- From these imperfect lights, it was not possible for artists to come at the truth of antiquity, so that they were obliged to supply from their own fancy whatever they thought deficient; by which means errors were frequently made, even when corrections were intended. Mon Trings, & c. represented.

FROM the statues and bas-reliefs of the Greeks and Romans, the character, dress and customs of those nations are become perfectly clear and intelligible to us; but with respect to the antiquities of this country the case is very different, for there is scarcely any one able to determine the sort of habit worn in the time of Edward the First.

NEVERTHELESS, though we cannot come at such compleat and excellent remains of our earlier time as are lest by the Greeks and Romans, the author hopes that the following work (which contains the most antient national materials that remain) will be thought capable of removing, in a considerable degree, the former obscurity, especially with respect to such circumstances as the dress and personal appearance of our monarchs.

From Edward the Confessor, the series is perfectly compleat, and interspersed with various passages of history; so that it is not only a view of the kings of England, but a representation of part of their transactions, and the portraits of many of the great and remarkable personages living under their reign.——And the authority is undoubted, since the illuminations were made in, or soon after, the reign of each particular monarch.

As no work of this kind (viz. in a regular feries) has been yet attempted in this kingdom, the author humbly hopes that the indulgent public will excuse whatever they may find amiss or defective; and he, on his part, begs leave to assure them, that he has done, and will always do, the utmost in his power to render the work a perfect copy of the valuable originals: and the more so, as many of the figures are undoubtedly actual portraits of the kings, &c. represented.

# A CATALOGUE of the PLATES IN THE REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES OF ENGLAND,

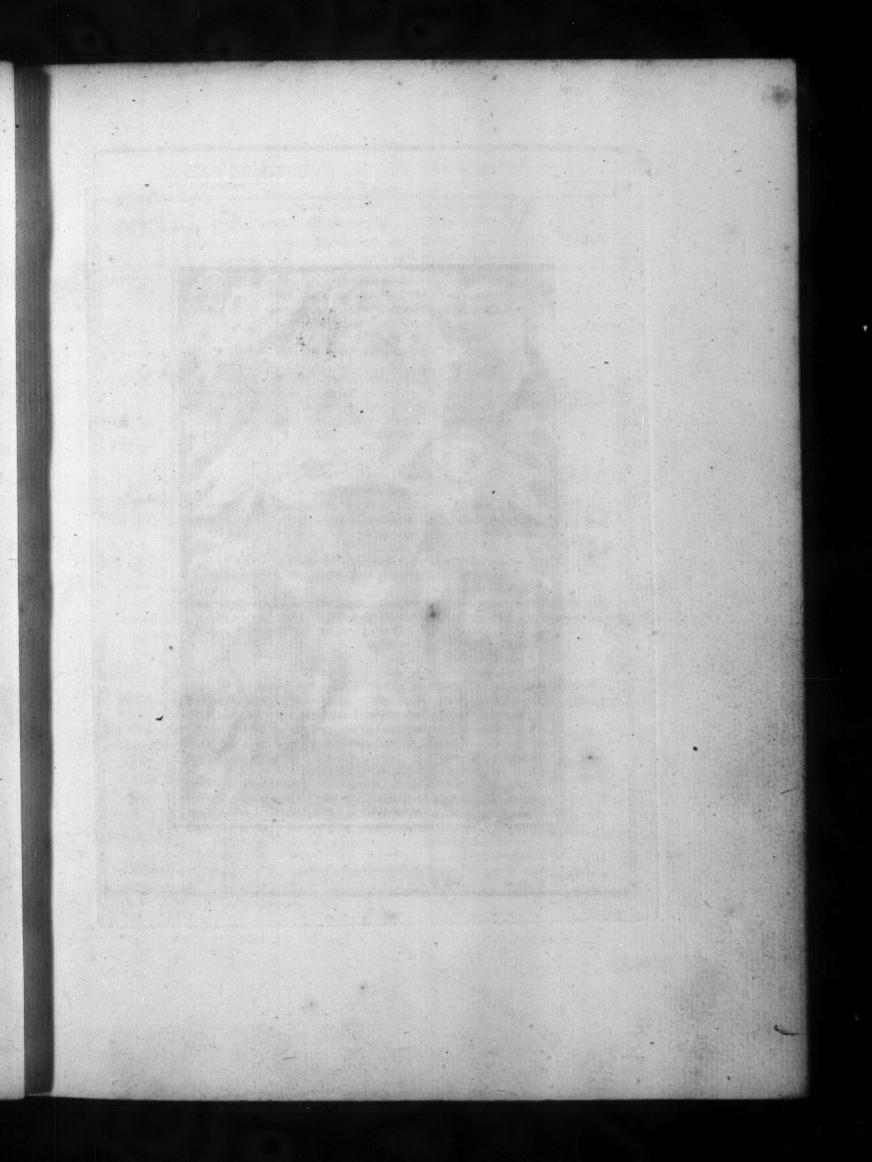
PLATE	Kings, Princes, Noblemen,	when	began	died mure	MS.
No.	BISHOPS, KNIGHTS, AUTHORS, &c.	born	reign	dered.	or Illuminations drawn.
Control 1	The state of the s	bas.	13.8 Y	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
11 band 1.9	KING Edgar adoring our Saviour -	943	959	973	966
IL	Edward the Confessor 7	1002	1041	1066	1
1.1044	Egitha his queen, daughter of at a banquet		75 16	1074	7 117.1
th Century	Goodwin earl of Kent - 1020	3(2)	ped 2	1053	A DIVERY
	Probable and exert prior and we fundent.	sacci 4	,13/4	1233	Edw. I.
III.	Harold II. shot into the eye	000194 8 . FI	1066	1066	1272-1307
	William the Conqueror J - 1066	ilby.I	1066	1088	
IV.	William Rufus, in his robes of state	1056	1088	1100	
LI.	Henry I. furnamed Beauclerk, in robes of state Henry I. bewailing the loss of his children,	1070	1100	1135	1
VVVIII	Mand guest of General Trees		0.012494 0.01748130	to E	
XXXIV.	Maud, queen of Henry I. 1101 Stephen, in the dress of the time	TIOA	1135	1154	1377—1461
VII.	Henry II. in his coronation robes		1154		
VIII.	Henry II. disputing with	TERMS	DIE TO	131331	
IX.	Thomas of Becket, abp of Canterbury, 1162 Thomas of Becket murdered at the altar	icat:	ng 31	1171	1172
X.	Richard I. imprisoned, 1192-wounded, 1199	1157	1189		
LII.	King John on horseback, hunting a stag -	1160	1199	Contract Con	
XI.	King John in robes of flate, receiving a cup Henry III. crowned by	1206	1216	1216	THE RESIDENCE OF THE SECOND
. AII.	Peter de la Roche, bp of Wincheffer, 1204	1200	1210	1238	
	Henry Blont, abbot of Glocester, 1205 -	2 10	210)	1224	
XIII.	Edward I. on his throne, receiving the pope's bull from	1239	1272	1307	XXII. T
XIV.	Abp of Canterbury, and others. Edward II. giving his marshal's commission to	1284	1 207	1227	16 mixx
Tetal IV.	Thomas of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, 1	100	G BON	100 100	
5141-101	1315	1300	35.2	1338	A STATE
LIH.	David II. confirming the peace with David II. king of Scotland, 1357	7307	7220	1 276	( 14th
LIV.	John the Good, king of France, prifoner, 1357		1329		
XV.	Edward III. giving the conquered provinces 1	(SEC)	1327	<b>南州州区</b> 中	PARTICIPATION OF THE PARTY OF T
	of France to } Edward the Black Prince, 1362	(B) (B) (B)	2000	No. of Concession,	AT STREET
XXXV.	Joan of Kent, wife of Edw. the Black Prince	1330	10 23	1376	3 IVXX
LV.	Geofrey de Lucy, and	distra	d to		1377-1461
	Mary de St. Paul, countess of Pembroke			1377	)

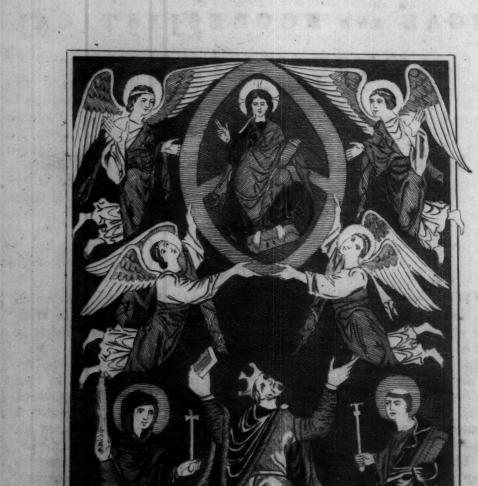
## CATALOGUE OF THE PLATES.

PLATE No.	Kings, Princes, Noblemen, Bishops, Knights, Authors, &c.	when born.	began to reign	22	Date of MSS.
XVL	John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, as high steward, and S Thomas of Woodstock, high constable, 1377	1340	50 4500	1399	} Century.
XXXVI.	Constance, wife of John of Gaunt, and daughter of the king of Castile - Margaret, duches of Norfolk, daughter of Thomas of Brotherton	1354	Detail Sans	1394	Richard II. 1377. Edw. IV.
LVII. XXXVII. LVI.	Thomas of Woodstock, dake of Glocester - Geofrey Chaucer	1355 1328 1323		1397 1400 1402	J. 1461. 15th Century
XVII.	Richard II. crowned by Simon Sudbury, abp of Canterbury, 1375,		1377	1400	1
	Nicholas de Lytlington, abbot of West- minster, 1361	1366		1386	Rich. II.
XVIII.	Ann of Bohemia, queen of Richard II crowned by W. Courtney, abp of Canterbury, 1381		<b>医数据包括</b>	1394	I WINGS
XIX.	Richard II. on his throne, attended by of- ficers of his court, and receiving a book from a Celeftine monk			.390	1377-139
LVIII.	Richard II. prefent at a combat, attended by earl marshal and high contrable of England				} 1377-139
XX. XXI.	Francis de la Marque, a French gentleman, & Janico D'Artois, a Gascoigne knt. 1399. Richard II. in Ireland, knights (1399) Henry, son of the duke of Lancaster (afterwards Henry V.)		X 1		
XXII.	Tho. Spencer, earl of Glocefter, confers with Mac Murrough, the Irish rebel.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	00 m	1401	
XXIV.	Tho. Arundel, abp of Canterbury, reading the pope's bull	Hard Hard	60 E	1413	Hen. IV.
stib Cinsur:	John Montacute, earl of Salisbury - Thomas Merks, bishop of Carlisle, 1397 John Holland, duke of Exeter (earl of )		) . Th	1401	
EXV.	Huntingdon) and J Thomas Holland, duke of Surrey Dukes of Exeter & Surrey riding to Chefter			1401	172
XXVI.	The dukes of Exeter & Surrey introduced to Henry of Bolingbroke, duke of Lancafter	1367			3

CATALOGUE OF THE PLATES.						
PLATE No.	Kings, Princes, Noblemen, Bishops, Knights, Authors, &c.	when born.	began to reign	died, or murdered.	Date of MSS.	
XXVII.	Henry Percy, 1st earl of Northumberland - perfuading Richard II. to go with him to the duke of Lancaster. The earl of Salisbury, &c. are with the king.	1907 ; 5: 796 8:3100 10: 22.7		1407	J. ALIW.	
XXVIII.	The earl of Northumberland confirms by oath to Richard II. &c. the truth of his engagement.					
XXIX.	Richard II. &c. riding towards Chefter, meets the earl of Northumberland with a party of foldiers.	itrici itri			Hen. IV.	
XXX.	Richard II. at Flint castle, attended by the earl of Salisbury and bishop of Carlisle; respectfully saluted by Henry duke of Lan- caster, 20th August, 1399.			0,203 6 360 65.0		
XXXI.	Richard II. led into London by Henry duke of Lancaster; they are met by the citizens of London, 1st September, 1399.	14001 170000	, , ,		I J.IV.J.K	
XXXII.	Richard II. in his royal tobes, refigning his crown to Henry duke of Lancaster, 29th September, 1399.		2013 di 2013 di	1201 503.2 120 5 5 5	Hen. VI.	
xxxIII.	Richard II.'s refignation declared in parliament, and Henry duke of Lancaster recognized for king;  The bishops sit on the right, and the noblemen on the left hand of the throne;  Henry earl of Northumberland, and - Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmorland, -	2005 F p		1407	Hen. IV.	
**********	are standing.  Henry IV. crowned at Westminster, by			1425	1	
	Thomas Arundel, abp of Canterbury - Richard Scrope, abp of York, 1397 - Will, de Colchester, abbot of Westminster	1307	1399	1413 1413 1405 1421	Hen. VI. 1460.	
XXXIX.	Henry IV. in his royal robes, receiving from Hoccleve a book, 1408. Nobles attending.	(41)			} 1408.	
XL.	Henry V. on his throne, receiving from - John de Galopes a book; on the right L de Luxemburgh, chancellor of France		1413	1422	Hen. V.	
XLI.	Henry VI. furrounded by his court at Bury, & John duke of Bedford, regent of France, & Humphrey duke of Glocester, (1428-1441)	5 15F	1422	1443 1471 1435 1447	Hen. VI.	
	receiving from Will. Curteis, abbot of Bury, a book -	410030	4121	1440		
XLII.	Hen.VI. on his throne, receiving a book from John Lidgate, a monk of Bury	1380	eterto so so	1440	1422-1440	

	CATALOGUE OF THE		ATI	35	
PLATE No.	Kings, Princes, Noblemen, Bishops, Knights, Authors, &c.	when born.	to reign	murda.	Date of MSS.
XLIII.	Henry VI. attended by lords and ladies, and Margaret of Anjou, his queen receiving an account of the Garter from	1080	1445	1482	Hen. VI.
	John Talbot, earl of Shrewfoury. (1442) Humphrey duke of Glocestr standing by.	開新の記	icy, log	1453	1445-145
XLIV.	Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick  Margaret, his countefs, daughter of Will. lord Ferrers of Groby.	1346	0 03 0 00 0 10	1401	}
NI AS	Humphrey duke of Glocester, 4th son of Henry IV } Eleanor, his duchess, daughter of Reginald lord Cobham.		do Al Jirok 8 Ji	1447	1377—146
XLV.	Thomas Montacute, earl of Salisbury receiving from	1,5/2003	ldoi i	1428	L XXX
	John Lidgate, monk of Bury a book called The Pilgrim.	1380	Silis dity	1440	5
LIX. XLVI.	Sir Robert Chamberlyn, knt. 1417 Edward IV. on his throne of state receiving from the author the Chronicle of England;	1443	1461	1483	1417. Edw. IV.
Ica. VI.	Richard duke of Glocester and other nobles standing.	1453	off of	1485	1461-148
XLVII.	Edward IV. on his throne, and Elizabeth his queen, daughter of Sir Rd. Woodville, earl Rivers, and widow of Sir R. Grey.		ta a di ta a di ta a di ta a di	Antors Stores Stores	YXIII.
.VI.mi	Prince Edward (afterwards Edward V.) - ftanding.	best h	<b>建</b> 基为的	LOCK!	} 1477.
	Richard duke of Glocester and other nobles standing.  Anth. Woodville, earl Rivers, on his knee.	1295	d lair	1485	
. 17 .ml	presenting his book, and W. Caxton, his printer, to the king, 1477	-boss	na.	1483	DIAVER
XLVIII.	Ann, his princess, (afterwards queen of	145	ioOs	1471	
2,08	Richard III.) daughter of Richard earl of Warwick	4.39	00 8 9		1461-150
lem. ). 13-1421	Richard III	147	E BESTELLE	1485	5
XLIX.	Henry VII. giving a book to John Islip, abbot of Westminster, 1498	a libert	148	1516	Hen VII
2441-40	John Islip, abbot of Westminster, hearing a deed read, attended by a judge, lawyers and monks.		Terres	1516	1498-150
LX.		STORE A	teri o	1526	Hen. VII





S. Small Tol at such.

I

# REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES, &c.

# A DESCRIPTION of the PLATES. eds 12 services and had have been an expense of the services o

# KING EDGAR.

HIS engraving is taken from a curious and antient illumination found in a book of grants,\* given by king Edgar himself to Winchester Cathedral. It is dated A. D. 966, and is written entirely in

letters of gold, in the old Saxon character.

Edgar is here delineated as piously adoring our blessed Saviour, who appears above feated on a globe, to show his empire, and supported by four angels, emblems of the four gospels; under his feet are two folding doors, intended perhaps to reprefent the entrance into the bottomless pit, which is fo placed to convey the idea of his triumph over Death and Hell; in his left hand he holds the book of judgment, which is to be opened in the last day. The figure on the right hand of the king, I fancy, may be done for Cuthbert, the faint of Durham, whose holy life is recorded by the venerable Bede, The woman, not unlikely, is the famous Etheldrida, abbess of Ely, who, though she were twice married, yet lived and died a pure virgin. We shall not wonder at seeing Edgar, who was indeed a man of loose

character, represented as a particular favorite of Christ and the departed faints, when we recollect that he did greater things for the clergy in general, and built more monasteries and religious houses, than any of his predecesfors; therefore the least which the monks of that day could do, was to pay him this pleafing compliment. For the fame cause may those two faints be portrayed befide him, as being the most famous for their holiness, and love

<sup>\*</sup> The first fifteen plates of this collection are taken from the illuminations of antient MSS. in the Cottonian library, at the British Museum; and this book of grants is mark'd Vespasianus A. VIII.

#### REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL

of a monastic life, of any recorded in the Saxon annals. On the opposite page is written, in capital letters of gold,

> sic celvo negiver solio qui convivit Arena, Rex venepans caogap phonus abopat eum.

Thus fits that god alone, who made the heavens, whilst humbly Edgar the king, pays his adoration."

As there has been extraordinary pains taken in the writing and ornaments of this book, and as it was written (which appears by the date) in the very time of Edgar, 'tis more than barely probable that this is not only an exact delineation of the habit of that monarch, but also (to the best of the illu-

minator's power) a true portrait of him.

Because some of the purchasers may chuse to amuse themselves in colouring of the plates, the author has carefully described the colours of the original.--- The garment of our Saviour is a dark blue, and the lighter robe is gold, so also is the oval he sits in, the book he holds, and the doors under his feet. The angels are dress'd in white, and the shadowed part is gold, as well on the habit as on the wings. The king's cloak is a dark blue, edged with gold; his coat a deepish crimson, and his hose a dark brown; his book and crown are gold. The faints, on each fide of him, are in blue, and the lighter coloured part of their garments is gold, as well as the ornaments they hold, and the glory over their heads.

-ditoria finite. Late litera gritario el sora es trecentes e cetti taribit angels, entakens of the love callets, under series for the particle with the bar deep, a telephone of the first of the control of

of a . (A) I have a providence of the control of th

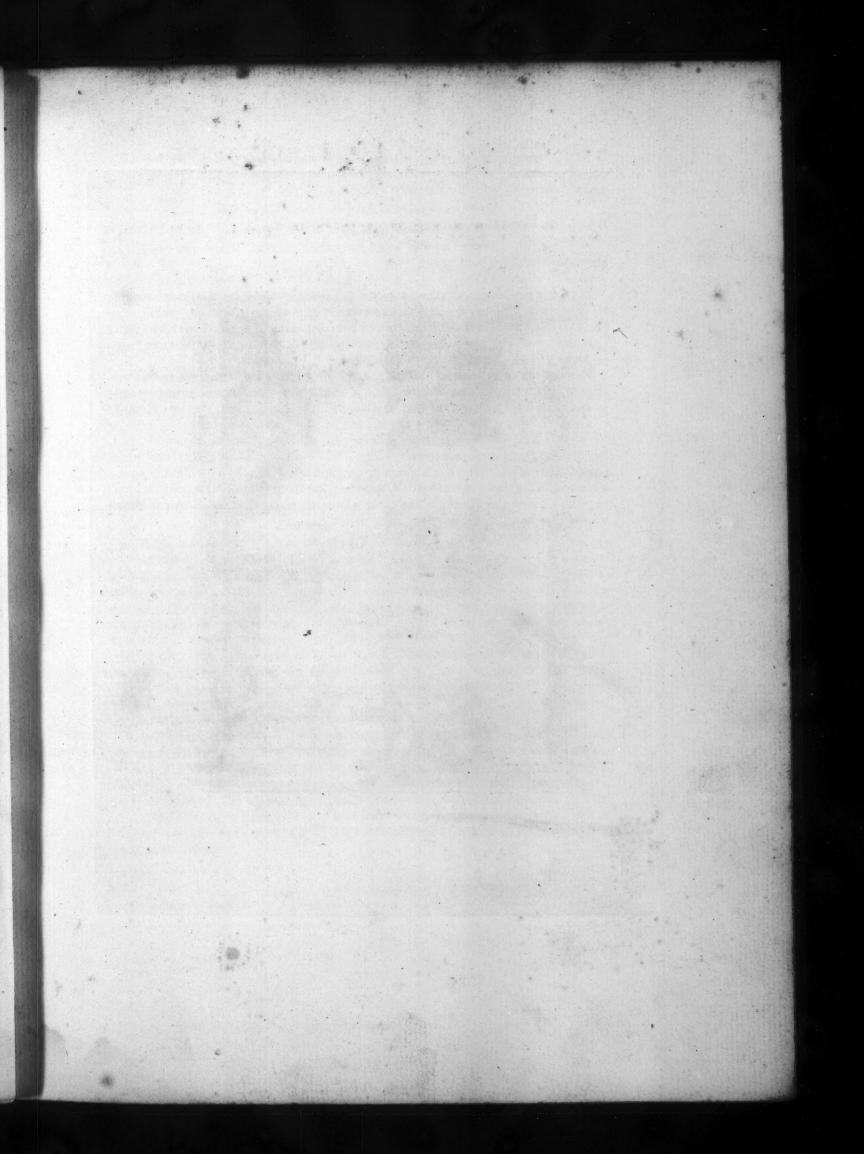
the state of the s

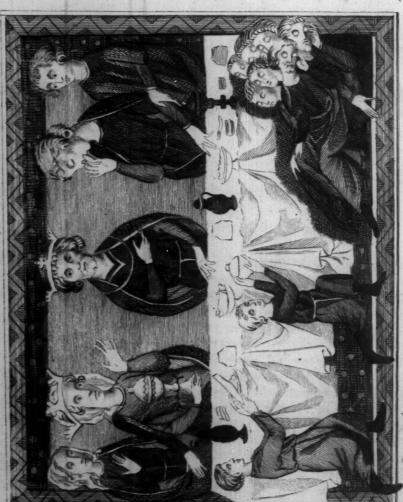
A principal to the first state of the first state o resident and continued the continued the continued to the first of the continued to of the first to be being the form of the fact of the f postavent behind the property and beling the front farmers for the planting and love

The fifth thinks place of the collection as teles. And the fifth at the collection of the first at the collection of the first at the f

and the part of the part of the second state o And the service of the last to great and all the last to have the more of the TEN

ANY A SECTION OF LABOUR SECTION





TEN of the following plates are taken from a curious MS.\* written in the time of Edward the First, and illuminated with great care. The author has written a short account in old French of each illumination, under it, alternately in blue and gold letters. He has placed this short prelude over the first illumination:

Icy funt les Roys de Engleteze, del tens feynt Edwarde le Confesior, jeske al tens le roy Edwarde fils Benry le Tyezz.

"Here are [portrayed] the kings of England, from the time of faint Edward the Confessor, to the time of king Edward, the son of Henry the Third."

#### No. II.

#### EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

THE character of Edward the Confessor is sufficiently known, and the title of saint, which was given to him, rather for the protection of the clergy, and his austere conduct in the outward forms of religion, than his actual holines; for his behaviour as a king, as a husband, and as a man, is often very exceptionable; and the causeless ill-treatment of his virtuous queen, Edgitha, who is here represented sitting at his right hand, is a constant blot upon his character. His only excuse is, that she was the daughter of Goodwin, earl of Kent, a man who had rendered himself odious to the king. Yet surely the innocent ought not to suffer for the guilty; but such was Edward's disposition, that what he did not dare to revenge upon the father, he repayed to the daughter.

The story here represented, is an event of a most extraordinary nature.— Edward, with his queen and Goodwin, are at a banquet which the king gave on Easter day. Whilst they were at meat, the king accused Goodwin of being accessary to the murder of his brother, which he positively denied, solemnly wishing that the morfel of meat which he then put into his mouth might suddenly strangle him, if he was not perfectly innocent. This egregious untruth drew down upon him the just judgment of God; for in attempting to swallow the meat, he was really choaked, and fell down dead that very instant.

· Vitellius, A XIII.

The author gives this account of his picture:

Seynt Cowarde, par la grace Deu, vill le jour de paike al manger; les vis dormans turner lur delize cottes fur lur fenetize en gre. E cet jour Godwyne Conte de Rent mozult a la table, estrangte de un mozsel. Pult grant myzocles fut deu par luy en sa bie e apres.

Le an del incapnacion noffze Seignur M.LXVI. e de foen reaume xxiiii: bebant sa most debisa seynt Edwarde le reaume de Engelteze a William Bastazde soen nevou a dunke duke de Pozmundye. Epnis mozust seynt Edwarde, e gist

enferter a Weltmufter.

Which is in English as follows:

"As faint Edward (by the grace of God) was fitting at meat on Easterday, the Seven Sleepers turned from their right fide to the left of their own accord. And that very day Goodwyne earl of Kent died at the table, strangled by a morfel of meat. Many great miracles did God work by him (that is king Edward) in his life-time and afterwards.

"The year of the incarnation of our Lord 1066, and of his reign the 24th, king Edward, before his death, gave the kingdom of England to William the Bastard, his nephew, at that time duke of Normandy. After

this died faint Edward, and lies buried at Westminster."

and stall before yet a fill brain or wine your sold

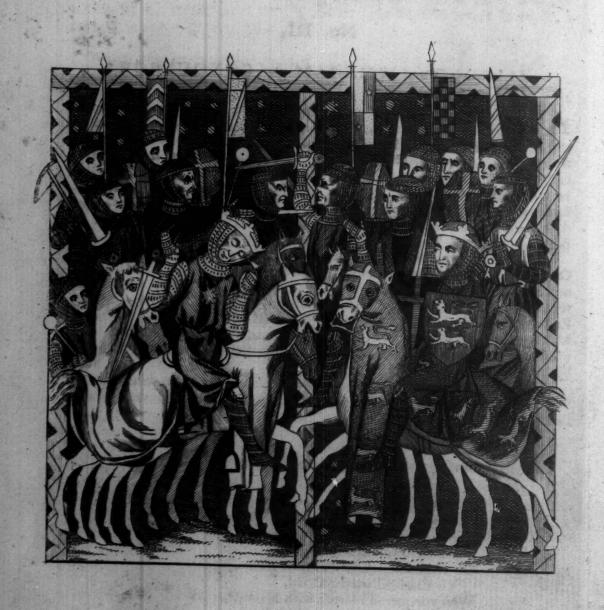
And the first of the desired and the contract of the selection of the sele

The popular flory of the Seven Sleepers is often alluded to in antient books, but so imperfectly, that all which I can gather concerning them is, that they were seven travellers, who being weary, laid themselves down in a cave to sleep, and by some supernatural means they continued sleeping for

an amazing space of time.

The ten illuminations copied from this MS. are very simple in point of colouring, being scarcely more than three, or sour colours at most. All the garments are either dark, or light browns; the crowns, sceptres, and other ornaments, are gold; the faces, linen, and inside of the cloaks, are expressed by the vellum itself, slightly shaded, and lest clear for the lights. The light back grounds are gold; and the dark ones blue, with gold stars.

er of a following to sagio dense if the was now preficiely included the of night of his error gives a terror stress shows again bant that jud judjector of high a for a series of the same area. TRANSPORTED TO THE FOREST TO THE STATE OF T wildered the late for the artification and appropriate the second of the of the engine and the first applies on the most been applied to the first the first section to per proper property and the same and the second section of the case of a many consent transfer and the property of a constitution of the consent of the THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF reported to the parties of the parti LENGTH CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF 1612 BY 47 16.



# tour to 2000e. Extends mean times to the fall in the time, a to regule, a

en prof. S. chieff de miran midiracelle fil al calabolic amort anna all formatical de la constantial del constantial de la constantial de la constantial de la constantial del constantial de la constantial de la constantial de la constantial de la constantial de la

## HAROLD and WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

AFTER the death of Edward, Harold, notwithstanding his oath and engagements to be affishing in placing the duke of Normandy on the throne, caused himself to be crowned king. But he did not long enjoy the fruits of his perjury; for William, hearing of the death of the Confessor, came over into England with a great army, and landed at Hastings, where he was met by Harold, and a bloody battle ensued. But the end proved unfortunate to Harold and his party; for he being slain by an arrow which struck him in the eye, the field was lost, and the English were put to slight.

The present plate represents that fatal action. On the right we see the Conqueror mounted on his horse, trapped with his arms; whilst, on the other side, the unfortunate Harold is falling from his horse, having just received his death's wound. The illuminator, who lived in the reign of Edward the First, has not attended to the dress and customs of the times which he means to represent; for the armour, cross bows, banners, &c. which are delineated in this piece, were used in the æra in which he lived,

but not at the time of the Conquest.

This important battle was fought about nine miles from Hastings, in Sussex, upon the 14th day of October, being Saturday, the year of our Lord 1066.

Take the following homely verses from Stow, on this occasion:

A thousand six and sixty years.

It was, as we do read,

When that a comet did appear,

And Englishmen lay dead;

Of Normandy duke William them

To England ward did fail,

Who conquered Harold with his men,

And brought the land to bayle.

Under

#### Under Harold is written,

Apres fent Edwarde regna Bazald, le fig Godewyn count be Rent. A forg ea tott ix Mors. Dunke beent Will. Baffaide. ele tolyff la bye, e le regne, te ronquiff la tere. - baralde gift a Walthame.

Which may be thus translated:

" After faint Edward reigned Harold, the fon of Goodwyn earl of Kent, for the space of nine months, when William the Bastard came [into England] and deprived him at once of his life and the kingdom, and conquered the and. Harold lies [buried] at Waltham."

## Under William is written,

Duis regna Will. Ballagde xx an. puis mogult, e gill a Rame en Mogmundye.

"After him reigned William the Bastard twenty years, when he died, and lies [buried] at Caen in Normandy."

This illumination is found in the same MS. with the former No. II. and the colours are there described.

havil sel translated the translated and the translated to the control of the lively

The importing beetle was fought about him willia from Halfurja, to

which he because the case care many the annex of an action

Manager to Commence south and I

To Roseland was the land

Who consucred Harold with his men, And breath the lead to barke.

No. IV.





#### No. IV.

And that they cold a mach, and the edge of ware progles. A bell story found the ledge, enough now will be read.

## WILLIAM RUFUS.

WILLIAM RUFUS, was the fecond fon of the Conqueror. The illuminator has here represented him in his robes of state.

#### Under this king is written,

Apres Will. Balfaid regna Will. le Rous fun fig. Il full beige en la Povele Forest. Puis mozust, egist a Alpneeltze. Il fift feze la grande sale de Westmuster, e regna xii aung.

"After William the Bastard reigned William Rusus [or the Red] his son. He was slain in the New Forest. Being dead, he was buried at Winchester. He caused the great hall of Westminster to be made, and reigned twelve years."

King William (says Stow) on the morrowe after Lammas daye, hunting in the New Forrest of Hampshire, in a place called Chorengham, where since a chapel was builded, Sir Walter Tirell shooting at a deer, unawares hit the king in the breast, that he fell downe stark dead, and never spake word more. His men (especially that knight who had wounded him) gat away; but some came back again, and laid his body upon a colliar's cart, which one seelie leane beaste did drawe unto the city of Winchester, where he was buried on the morrow after his death. At whose burial men could not weep for joy.

Before we conclude with this prince, we will fet before the reader the following anecdote concerning him, as given by the old poetic historian Robert of Glocester, which plainly denotes his pride. The verses, divested of their obsolete orthography, run as follows:

As his chamberlein him brought as he arose one day,
The morrow for to wear, a pair of hose of sey,
He ask'd what they cost him. Three shillings, the other said.
Fy a dibles! quoth the king. Who says so vile a deed?
A king wear any cloth, but what should cost much more;
Buy a pair of a mark, or you shall rue it fore!

#### REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL

A worse pair full enough the other sith him brought, And faid they cost a mark, and therefore so were bought. A bel amy, quoth the king, these are now well bought; In this manner ferve thou me, or thou shalt serve me not,

This plate is from the same MS, with the former, and coloured as described page 4.

Coder del Chirometern

In an appel Det In ... 7 and most if West ever de Det. Miss ever de at the man of a right like in the case of the part of the principal and the case of the ca

e After Walliam the Raftle Regulated William It for an Reffella Son, He was find in the New Plant. And all the hills will charing at Vincentee. He cauled the great half of Well-filler dies had another to be exerc

Triand Print (the Single of the printing this family they bearing

Before we conclude with a large ince, or will be before the reader the following annecate castelline is all prices to see all papels attacked Robert of Chiocoffee, wheeler the castelline all papels are seen at the castelline all parties and the castelline and the castelline all parties and the castelline and th

The allegands for our coll of a three withing theresher field, and a felder field field

As his chemisedisis bim landelit as be seedle occuder. The more for a with a pair of the of the

Some a rain of a ready overso that a to man a work

will be to the of the fit to other to well and with the

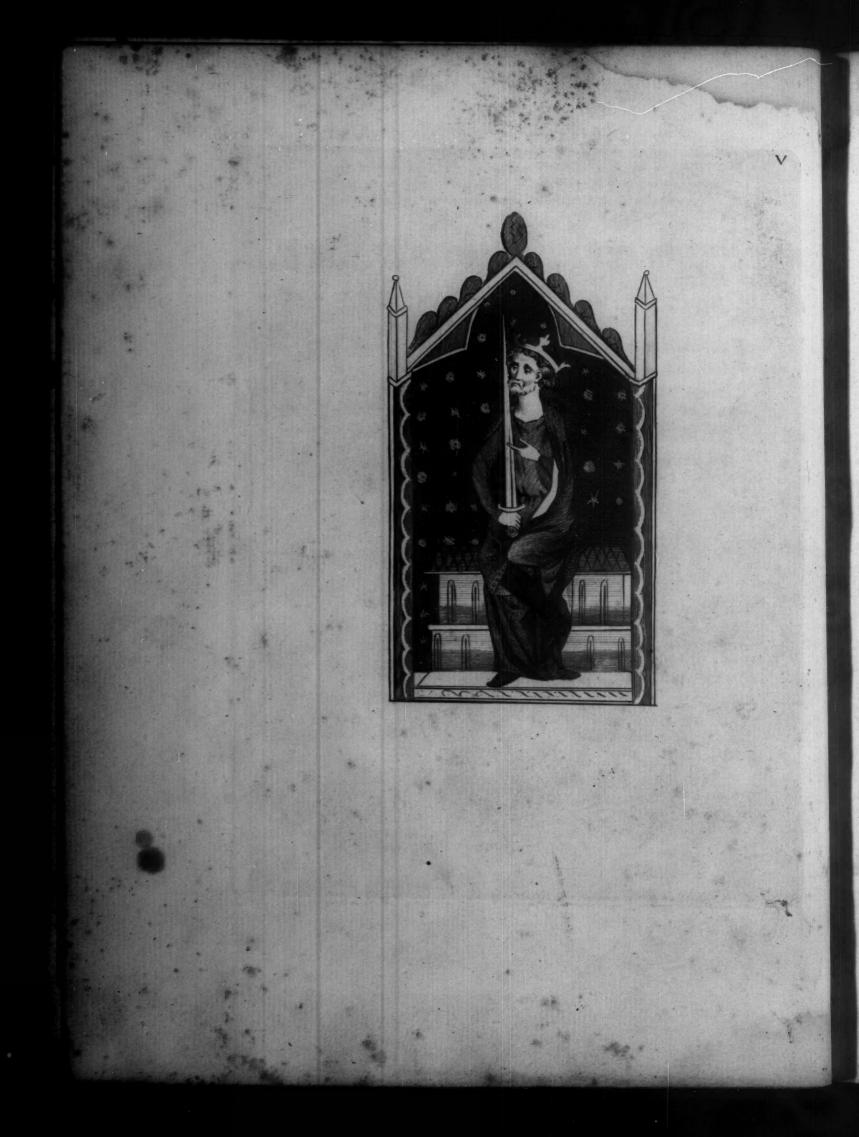
TAMERICAN STREET, THE SECOND OF SECOND CONTRACTOR TO SECOND SECON

No. V. many: but force come bed search of the land of the come a colliers come will show a colliers come will show tellie leave colleged of the colleged of the morney after he could the colleged be at leave could

not weep for or.

of citir oblidete orthography, min as follows to





brother, that he waxed wearie of his life, and fayde, Nowe I perceive I have lived too long, that my brother thall clothe are like his abnessman, with his cast rent garments. And thus custing the time of his nativity, reflicted from thenceforth to care or drinke, and so placed away, and was buryed at Glouester."

This plate is from the fame MW anold buried as the formers,

#### HENRY THE FIRST,

TS also drawn in his robes of state, and of him the author says,

Apres Will, le Rous, regna la primer Benzy, sun freze, xxxvi aunz. Il fit les bones lays de Engleter, si les enchartera. Il gist a l'Abbaye de Redynges.
—Son cors leva seynt Thomas de tere, e le myst debaunt le haut auter.

"After William Rufus, reigned the first Henry, his brother, thirty-five years. He made the good laws of England, which he caused to be enrolled. He lies buried at the Abbey of Reading.---His body was taken from the earth, by faint Thomas, and placed before the high altar."

Henry the First was sirnamed Beauclerc. This appellation was bestowed upon him for his learning (which was very uncommon in those days, except amongst the clergy). This prince mounted the throne the second day of August 1100, and was much beloved by his people. He made (according to the French author) the good laws of England; but the truth is, he abolished the hard and rigorous statutes, which had been established by his father and brother, and restored those by much more equal, and suited to the tempers of the people, which were in force in the days of the Confessor.

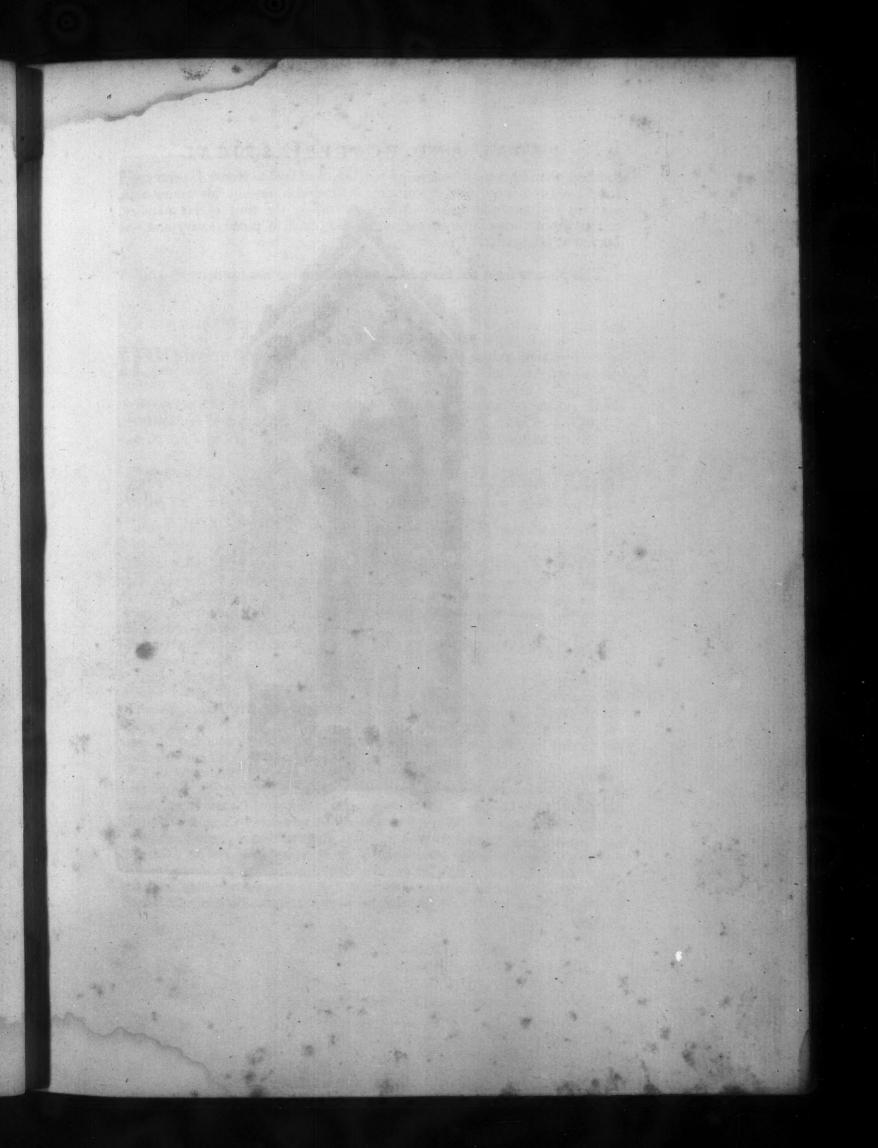
The worst action of Henry, was the cruel treatment of his brother Robert; for he not only caused him to be closely kept in prison, but, because he attempted to escape, deprived him of his eye-sight.——As the circumstances concerning the death of this Robert are rather extraordinary, they are here set down, as related by Holingshed.

"It is fayde that on a festival day king Henrie put on a robe of scarlet, the cape whereof being strayte, hee rente it in stryving to put it over hys heade; and perceyving it would not serve him, he layd it aside, and sayde, Let my brother Robert have this garment, who hath a sharper head than I have. The which, when it was brought to duke Robert, the rent place being not sewed up, he discovered it, and asked whether any man had worne it before. The messenger tolde the whole matter, how it happened. Herewith duke Robert tooke such a griefe for the scornefull mocke of his brother,

# brother, that he waxed wearie of his life, and fayde, Nowe I perceyve I have lived too long, that my brother shall clothe me like his almes-man, with his cast rent garments. And thus cursing the time of his nativity, refused from thenceforth to eate or drinke, and so pined away, and was buryed at Gloucester." This plate is from the same MS. and coloured as the former. Holing. Chron. Vol. 2, fol. 363. Holing. Chron. Vol. 2, fol. 363. And round and waste friends as the same waste of a sa

Henry the First was fire ined Leancher. The appellation we bestowed a with the list range of the was ancomposed to the sacest Avenue of the sacest day of Avenue are proved to the sacest of the saces

"He is day decide of a felt of day king Flencie put or a robe of flexical case case whereof seing through, her frage, it in through to out it over her headers and correvants it would not ferve him, he and it altis, and five, here. Let my bromer Robert have this gen nebt, who had a flagger head that have. The which, when it was longer to doke flobert, the rent place being not loved up, he differend it, and alked whether any man had wonge it before. The medicated tolds the whole matter, how it happened become it before tooker trooke from a greater for the corneral mouse or his florewith doke stopper trooke from a greater for the corneral mouse or his florewith doke stopper trooke from a greater for the corneral mouse or his





Orthod, which was girt round with a close flege by her enemies, her dangenus finistion canded her to put the following extraordinary fehrence in energion, in order to effect her escape: -- It being mid-winter, and the ground covered with mow, the habited beifelf and forne few amendanes in white garnients, and in the middle of the night fied filently out of an obscure postern, she passed unseen by her energies; and crofling the Thames, purfixed her journey of Voco Wallingford, and from thence former time after departed into Normandy.

His next troubles arole from Henry, the form of Marilda; but, after forme differed, the matter was Michigaly Henry, and Tenry ordained to inherit the

crown, upon the death of Stephen. HIS king is here represented in the common robes usually worn by the nobility, and not in the robes of state. On his finger he carries a hawk; an emblem of his being nobly born, tho' not the immediate fon of a king .-- He was third fon to Stephen earl of Blois, by Alice, fourth daughter of the Conqueror.

Of this prince the French author fays,

Apres Henry, regna Elleben, son nevou, xix anze, e mozust. E geft a Fabezham.

After Henry, reigned Stephen, his nephew, 19 years, and died. He lies [buried] at Feversham.

Stephen (fays Stow) was a man of passing comely features and personage; he also excelled in martial policy, gentleness and liberality towards all men; and though his reign was disturbed by continual wars, yet did he never oburden his commons with any heavy exactions: fo that he only wanted a just title to the crown, to secure him the character of an excellent and worthy king.

His wars were chiefly against Matilda, the daughter of the deceased king Henry. She was married to the emperor Henry the Fourth, whom she furvived, and after the death of her father came over into England, and being a woman of great courage, afferted boldly her right to the crown against Stephen, who, contrary to a solemn oath which he had taken, had ascended the throne himself.

The caprice of the people prevailed upon them to abandon Stephen, and attend to the cause of the injured Matilda; so that he lost a decisive battle, and was taken prisoner. But Matilda soon after discovered a tyrannical disposition, which was displeasing to the nobility; wherefore, rescuing Stephen from his confinement, they reinstated him in the throne, and Matilda, in her turn, experienced the fudden change of inconstant fortune. Flying from the forces of Stephen, she was driven to such straits, that, to prevent her being discovered, she was conveyed through Glocester in a litter, like a dead corpfe; and after shutting herself up in the castle of Oxford, which was girt round with a close siege by her enemies, her dangerous fituation caused her to put the following extraordinary scheme in execution, in order to effect her escape: --- It being mid-winter, and the ground covered with fnow, she habited herself and some few attendants in white garments, and in the middle of the night fled filently out of an obscure postern, she passed unseen by her enemies; and crossing the Thames, purfued her journey on foot to Wallingford, and from thence some time after departed into Normandy.

His next troubles arose from Henry, the son of Matilda; but, after some discord, the matter was amicably settled, and Henry ordained to inherit the

crown, upon the death of Stephen.

THIS king is been reprefered in the constrain cohes afairly work on the nobility, and not in the cohes of fixed the finding anged to carries a hawk; so embers at his being mobile beauty the next he number to lon of daughter of the Competent

Of this prince the Irancia suction says; Acres themen regna Elleren, thu meven, sin aufe, e moult. E and

After Heart, religion Stephen This tophore, 19 years, and diet, 4 to the our ed at I creditam.

Stephen (him Story) was a man of marking current and perforced and perforced and perforced in the action of the performance of

wagerd a july early to the crown, to determ bloods charafter of an excellent

main whitew has His wars were classed against Markets described of the decorled king Henry. She was immerial to the intigened kleder the Fourth, whom the

forevised, and after the exect of the fareer standard into England, and be into a warman of the at the control at the best part to the example at the first at the control at the control

The carrier of the people unwilled open their to abandon Sciphen; and attend to the cause of the structure Marilan; to that he lost a decline burde, and was raken prilitare. This Mattlett Soon after ourselved a treatnical diffiolition, which was difficulting to the mobility, vacuelors, religing

Stephen from his confinercent, they residued with it the throw and ... Muchela, is her own, experienced the sudden elapse of undowings former. thing good say tooks of Society day was altime to feen fields, from

ed prevent her being discovered, the wis conveyed viscough Glocester in a litter, like a dead coupley and river british benealth up in the carbes of





Which we had in Fühier that president, or rather paralitated:

The role of the world, for eachie cleant flowing.

In now here graven, to recom sees the was lent.

In this grave foll darke now is inc powre.

That he her line was tweete and rodolence.

## But see that the ... IIV to No. cont.

# There is not co be fore or Godfor, the crape where it is faid that the

A missour good for all men that on her thinke.

HERE we have exhibited king Henry the Second in his coronation habit.

The author thus writes of him:

Apres Elleben, regna le secund Benty, fiz de la sozour Empetrice; le quele Henry lors estoyt duke de Pormundye. En sun tems su seynte Chomas maztyrize, e regna xxvi ou xxxv aunz. Puis mozust, e gist a frunt Cbard.

"After Stephen, reigned the second Henry, son of the empress; which Henry was duke of Normandy. In his time was faint Thomas martyred. He reigned 26 or 35 years. After dying, he was buried at Front Euard."

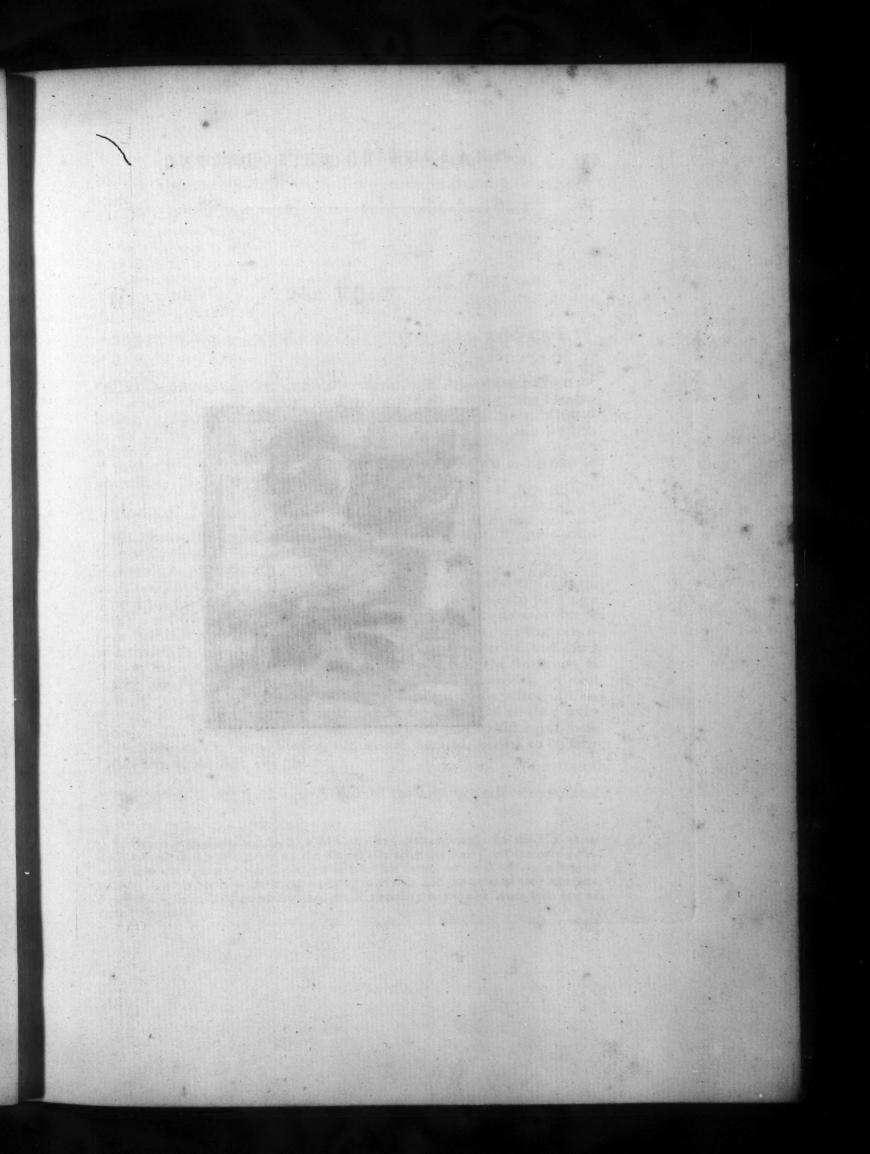
According to the agreement made between Stephen and prince Henry, the fon of Matilda the empress, after the death of the former, Henry came into England, and was accordingly crowned king of England.

One of the most remarkable anecdotes relative to this king, is his love to Rosamunda, the fair daughter of Walter lord Clifford; for whom (says Stow) he made a house of wonderful working, so that no person could come to her, unless he were instructed by the king, or such as were acquainted with the secret. This house, after seen, was named Labyrinthus, or Dedalus Work, which was thought to be constructed like unto a knot in a garden called a maze. It is said that the queen, her professed enemy, gained admission by a clue of thread or silk, and either by poison, or some other fatal method, caused her death. Henry was greatly affected with her loss, and caused her to be honourably interred at Godstow, near Oxford, in a house of nuns, and these verses were put upon her tomb:

Hic jacet in tumba, Rosa Mundi, non rosa munda Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL Which we find in Fabian thus translated, or rather paraphrased: The rose of the world, but not the cleane flowre, Is now here graven, to whom beaute was lent. In this grave full darke now is her bowre, That by her life was fweete and rodolent, But now that she is from this life bent. Though the were fweete, now foully doth the stinke; A mirrour good for all men that on her thinke. There is yet to be feen at Godstow, the chapel where it is said that she was buried; and these verses are wrote upon the wall in the inside of the FRE we have exhibited h This illumination is taken also from the same MS. as the former, and is coloured in like manner. Apres Eleben, recension beingenipoliung. Er nicht feinent Emartelpes bestellt themse togs eftore bute be groinerselle. Ein eine time fin fernte Chaines maje terice, energia axvi oc axiovatenti Diffembielt Child agranmediano. " After Stephen, remodelshood lood He Cry Col Of the empress which Henry was duke of hydriands. It is a give use line Thomas one treed. He reigned a fire to a give the reigned at the treed. According to the acrosses finds between McDien and prince Henry According to the arguences, the based of plate and another them, the for of Marilda the empts, what the deals of verter friends the empts, and was a contingly improved and a signal deals and was a contingly improved and a signal deals from the form that the fair daughter of Wagner that the signal and the fair daughter of Wagner that the signal and content that are a tout content to the content HIV. ON This house, after leet, was harmed Lastre tures of Departing Work, which was thought to be inflated in the contraction against called a mane. It is find that the the care, he could be come painted all mission by a clue of thread or all the extraction of allows in this enter tards method, caused her death. Henry was greatly also led with her lost, and caused her to be honourably inversel at God tow, near Oalord, in a house of nuns, and thefe verfes were put upon her toron: Hie jacet in tumba, Rola Mandi, non rola nicuta Non redolet, fed olet, quie redolere folet.

Abid W





And forthwith eiling his filter crots in his own hands (a thing frange and amheard of before) enters armed therewith and the king's presence, though carneftly dillicated by all that withes him well. Wherewith the king entaged, commanded his peers to lie in judgment on him, as on a traytor and

# perjured poston, and eccordinally they a judged hist to be apprehended and rash two tunion. The certs of Contains and Leiceller, who fat as judges, oning him forthwish to be a feeten to recommend, he immediately appeared to the Sec of Route, of AIIV took of these competent: whese upon all eviluations with the competent to the special competent to the second of the second the

# HENRY THE SECOND AND THOMAS BECKET.

THIS illumination represents one of the most important passages of Henry's life,—the dispute between him and the proud prelate Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. The king, in his royal robes, is seated on his throne, and surrounded by his guard; before him stands Becket, attired in his pontifical habit, holding the cross in his hand. The arrogance of Becket is well expressed in this little delineation, as well in his face as his attitude; as is also the anger of the king.

The whole circumstance at large is as follows:

Whilft the dispute ran high between the king and Becket, "divers accufations (says Speed) were laid against him, as of contempt towards the king, in denying to come into his presence, being thereto commanded by him, and many other matters; whereto though he made excuses (reasonable enough, if true) yet the peers and bishops condemned all his moveables to the king's mercy: and the prelates, perceiving the king's displeasure to tend yet to some farther severity, premonished him to submit himself, for that otherwise the king's court intended to adjudge him a perjured person, and also a traytor, for not yielding temporal allegiance to his temporal sovereign, as himself had sworn to do; and accordingly the prelates themselves, by joint consent, adjudged him of perjury, and by the mouth of the bishop of Chichester, disclaimed thencesorward all obedience unto him as their archbishop. The next day, whilst the bishops and peers were consulting of some further course with him, Becket, not as yet daunted, caused to be sung before him at the altar this psalm:

"The princes fit and speak against me, and the ungodly persecute me, &c."

\* This is from Claudius, D. 2. a MS. in the Cotton library. In the MS. there is a duplicate of this illumination; the subject is exactly the same; and the only difference is in the figure behind Becket, who bears his sword on his shoulder, instead of holding it in his hand.—The variation being so trivial, and the point of time and perfons just the same, I by no means thought it necessary to engrave more than one of these pictures.

And

And forthwith taking his filver cross in his own hands (a thing strange and unheard-of before) enters armed therewith into the king's presence, though earnestly disfuaded by all that wished him well. Wherewith the king enraged, commanded his peers to sit in judgment on him, as on a traytor and perjured person; and accordingly they adjudged him to be apprehended and cast into prison. The earls of Cornwall and Leicester, who sat as judges, citing him forthwith to hear his sentence pronounced, he immediately appealed to the See of Rome, as holding them no judges competent: whereupon all reviling him with the name of traytor and the like, he replied, that, were it not for his function, he would enter the duel or combat with them in the field, to acquit himself both of treason and perjury. This said, he left the court, and went without delay into Flanders, disguised, under the name of Dereman."

Over this illumination, in the original, is written this verse:

"Henry, born of Matilda, held the kingdom. In whose reign faint Thomas was slain with the fword."

The king's robe is blue, lined with light red; his under garment is a deep red: the robe of Becket is a light pink, the darker colour under it is a deep red, and under that is linen: the first soldier is in blue, and his sword is red; the other is a light red; and their armours are a kind of light lead colour, with a gold back ground.

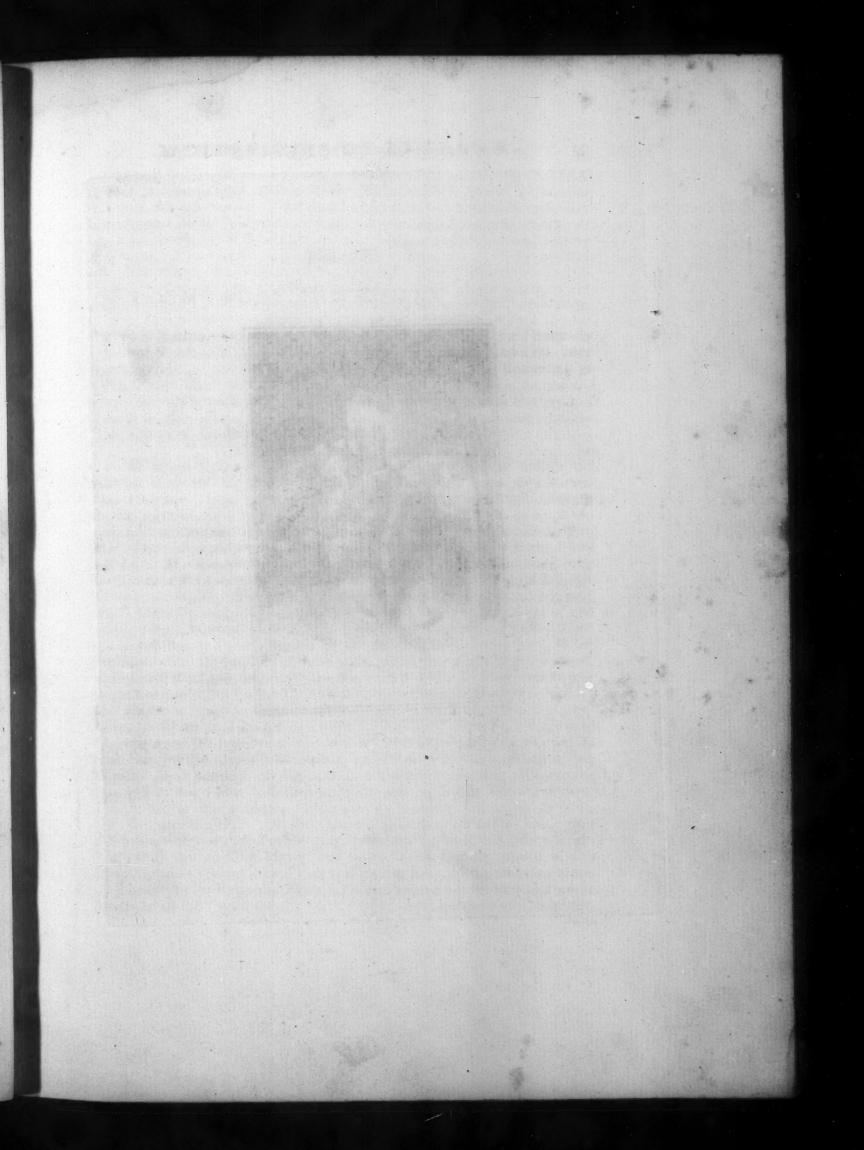
crayton, for not visiting activate a ministra of the entrand for freign, as himself had from to do a end sethering by the presents therefore, by not content, all rejets, aim of visit the self-the note had not not be the charter, discussed according to a self-the present according to the present day, while he had been done the description of the course with him. Because, not as yet damast, can't are not to be later

XI. ON cores fix and freez against me, and the enged a perfecuse no, &c.

before him at the altar cais oftling;

\* This is from Clausius, D. 2. a Mil. in the Cores interry, in the MS. there is a deplicate of this illumination; the listics is exactly the the least the early difference is the squire better flee at, which hears his factly in the final der, limited of holding it in his hand, will be variation heing to trivial, and the point of time and perform the fram, I by its means thought it installars to angrave more that six of their parameters.

boA





we will all the arms to five the graph, hoper; that when he was not able to have the was not able to have the state, and is the least the first first water that the blooms to see the blooms bead, in the water that the blooms of the state o

### His ten mid had value world about the shows at the life in the lif

### THE MURDER OF THOMAS BECKET.

THE arrogance of Becket, however, cost him his life; for Henry was was at last so highly provoked at his proceeding, that he let fall some words, publicly, which shewed his discontent that he was still living to offend him. These speeches being over-heard by sour knights, named Sir Hugh Moreville, Sir William Tracy, Sir Richard Britaigne, and Sir Reginald Fitz Urse, they set out with a determination to put an end to his life.—The manner of his death is thus related by Hollingshed:

" At lengthe the knights, with their fervauntes, having fought the palace, came rushing into the churche by the cloyster dore, with their fwordes drawen, some of them askynge for the traytor, and some of them for the archbyshoppe, who came and mette them, saying, Here am I, no traytor, but the archebyshoppe. The formost of the knightes sayde unto him, Flee! thou art but deade. To whome the archbishop saide, I will not flee. The knight stepte to hym, taking him by the sleeve, and with his fworde cast his cappe besides hys heade, and sayde, Come hither, for thou art a prisoner. I will not, sayde the archebishope; doe with me here what thou wilt; and plucked his sleeve with a mighty strength out of the knight's hand, wherewith the knight stepped back two or three paces. Then the archebishope, turning to one of the knights, sayde unto him, What meanethe this, Reygnolde? I have done unto thee many hygh pleafures, and comest thou now unto me into the church armed! Unto whom the knyght answer'd and sayde, Thou shalt know anone what is ment: thou art but deade: it is not possyble for the to longer live. Unto whom the archbishoppe sayde, And I am redy to dye for my God, and for the defence of his justice and the lybertye of the churche: gladdely do I imbrace death, so that the churche may purchace peace and lybertye in the shedding of my bloode. And herewith takyng on other of the knights by the habergeon, he floung him from him with fuch violence, that he hadde almoste throwne him downe to the grounde. Thys was Syr Wylliam Tracye, as he himfelfe did after confesse. After this the archbishoppe inclyned his heade after the manner of one that shoulde pray, pronouncing these his laste wordes: Unto God and to faint Marye, and to the faintes that are patrons of this churche, and to faint Denise, I commende my selse and the churches cause. --- Therewyth Sir Reignalde Fytze Urfe strykynge a full blowe at his heade, chaunced to light upon the arme of a clerke named Edwarde of Cambridge,

who caste up hys arme to save the archbyshoppe; but when he was not able to beare the weight of the blowe, he plucked his arme backe, and so the stroke stayed upon the archbyshoppe's head, in such wyse that the bloude ran downe hys face: and then they stroke at hym one after another, and thoughe he fell to the grounde at the seconde blow, they lest hym not till they had cutte and tourned out his braines, and strowed them about the churche pavement; which done, they went to the rysling of his house, spoyled all his goods, and tooke them to their own uses, supposing it lawfull for them so to doe, being the kinges servauntes."

The original of this plate is a frontispiece to the Life of Becket. The book is very old, and was most probably written soon after his death.\*

The robe of the archbishop is blue, with a red cross and lining; the bottom, being linen, is white. The man with the sword is in a light pink, lined with white; his sleeves are black, and the cap on his head is red: the other man is in green, with red stockings. The front of the altar-piece is blue, the curtains are green, both ornamented with gold flowers; and the back ground is blue and gold squares.

The same of the sa

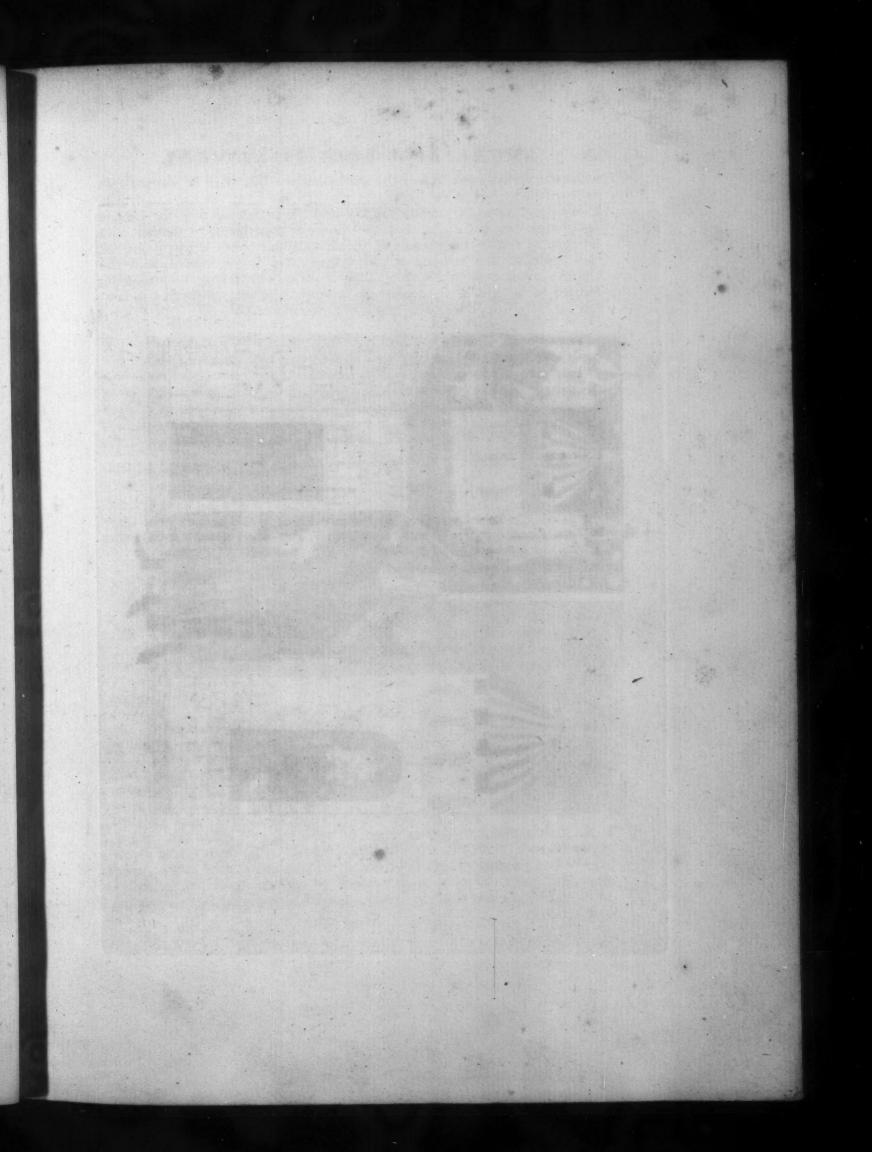
the desired and the second sector of the sector of

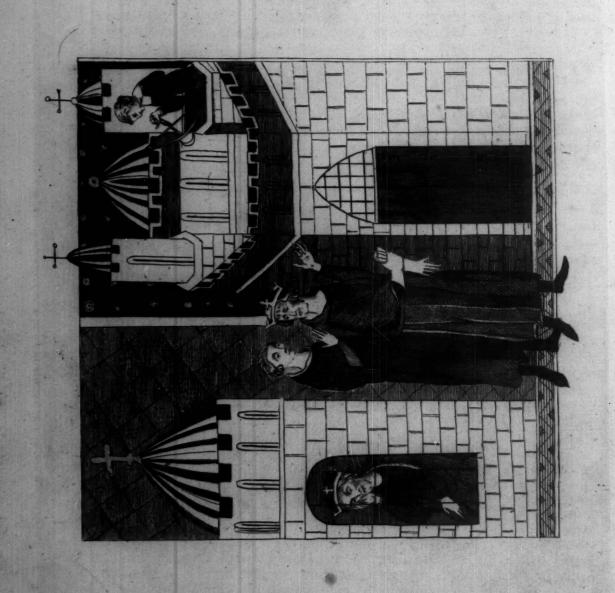
enter the state of the same political field before according to the fact the same of the s

stored thank of a set the period and the set of the set

the motivate of the self of the second of th

See the Cottonian Catalogue, in which the author is faid to have been either William Fitz Stephen or John Carnotensem. This MS. contains several other Tracts, and is marked Julius A XI.





×

are a second that the contract the contract and the state of the second that the second cone office fort of upon their what the direct handed to be; and en the,

pried is Morphy Libertan Thirthall for his orbin or with larger larger and

### the state of vicinity of vicinity and the vicinity of a page that the rest of the state of the s RICHARD THE FIRST.

THE illuminator has here given us two portraits of this valiant prince; and the history relative to them he has written underneath as follows:

Apres Henzy le secund, regna Richard sun fiz, x. aung e bemy. Il engepayrand de la teze feynt, fuilt pris del duke de Ditzis, par ey del Roy Phylippe de fraunce. E jult reynt hogs de prison pur cent mil liberes de argent; e pur cel rauncun, fugent les Chalis de Engleteze pris des Eglples e bendus.- Puis fult tet de un quazel de Albalt al Chaffel de Chalezun, dunt celle bers fu fet:

#### Christe, tui Calicis praedo fit praeda Calucis.

" After Henry the Second, reigned Richard his fon, ten years and a half. As he returned from the Holy Land, he was taken by the duke of Austrich, aided by king Philip of France. He was delivered out of prison for the fum of ] one hundred thousand pounds of silver; and for the payment of this ranfom the chaliffes were taken from the churches in England, and fold. --- After, he was flain by an arrow from a cross-bow at the cattle of Chalezun, whence this verse was made:

" Christ, thy cup is made the prey of the robbers." In thick of the

The circumstances of Richard's imprisonment are thus set down by Holingshed:

"King Richard having concluded with Saladine, tooke the fea, and comming againe into Cypres, fent his wife, queen Berengaria, with his sister Joan, late queen of Sicell, into Englande, by the long seas; but himfelf not minding to lye long upon the feas, determined to take his course into Grecia, and so by land passe homewardes with all speed possible. How-beit, ere he could attain his purpose, his chanunce was to be dryven by tempest upon the coast of Istria, not far from Aquilea, where he stood in some doubt of his life; for if hee had been knowne and taken, they would furely have kylled him. He therefore made the best shift he could to get away, which with some difficulty he did; and finally, comming to Vien in Oftriche, and there causing his servants to provide meate for him, more fumptuous and fine than was thought necessary for so mean a person as he counterfeyted counterfeyted then to bear the countenaunce of, it was suspected that he was fome other fort of man than what the shewed himself to be; and in fine. those that marked more diligently the manner of him, perceived what he was, and gave knowledge to the duke of Austrich, named Leopolde, being then in the citye of Vienna, what they had feene. His page that had the Teutch tongue, goyng aboute the towne to chaunge golde and buye victuals, bewrayed him, having by chaunce the king's gloves under his girdle; whereupon comming to be examined, for fear of tortures, he confessed the truth. The duke streight wayes caused the house where the kynge lodged to be fett about with armed mene, and fente other into the house to apprehende him. The kyng, being ware that he was discried, gotte himself to his weapon; but they advising him to be contented, and alledging the duke's commaundement, hee boldly answered, that fithe he must be taken, he being a king, woulde yeeld himselfe to none of the companie but to the duke himselfe, and therefore if it woulde please him to come, he woulde yeelde himselfe into his handes. The duke hearing of this, speedily came unto hym, whom he meeting, delivered his sworde, and committed him unto his custodie.—The duke rejoycing of such a prey, brought him unto his palace, and with gentle wordes enterteyned him, thoughe hee ment no greate good towards him, as well ynoughe appeared in that he committed to the keeping of certayne gentlemen, which wythout muche curtefie looked streightly ynough to him for starting awaye, insomuch that they kept hym in colde irons, as some authors do wryte .--- He was taken, as is. above described, in December, upon St. Thomas's even, the yeare of our Lord 1192, the fourth of his own reign."

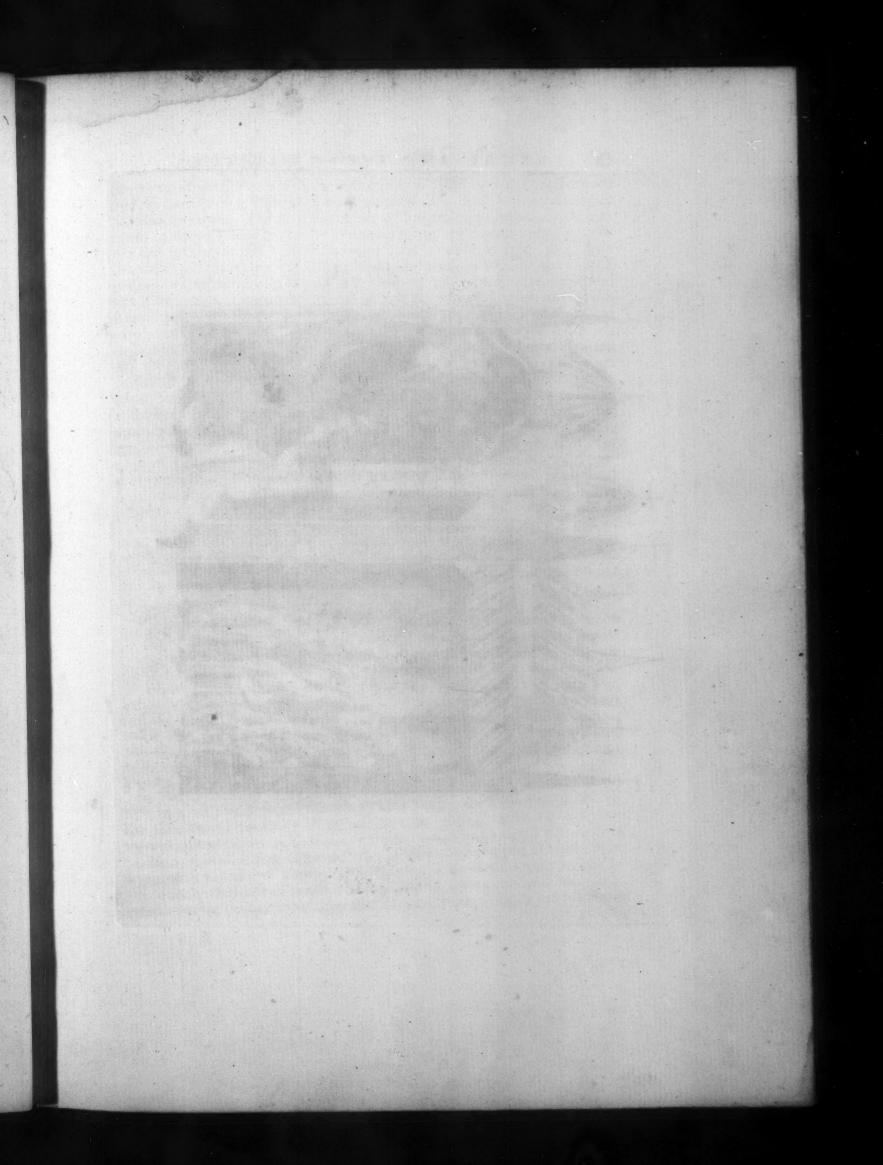
The fecond part of the picture represents the death of this monarch, that was occasioned by a wound in the shoulder which he received whilst he was besieging a town called Chaluz; for in the year of our Lord 1193, the 26th of March, whilst king Richard, together with captain Marchades, went unadvisedly to view the town, the better to consider the place, a cross-bow man shot at the king, who hearing a bow shot off, stoop'd down to avoid the blow, and the arrow struck him in the shoulder; and his wound being unskilfully handled by the surgeon who attended him, he died under his hands soon after. The name of this archer was Bertram de Gurdon, who being afterwards brought to the king, he pardoned him, and also ordered one hundred shillings to be given to him; but when the king was dead, Marchades caused him to be first slead alive, and then hanged.

This is from the fame MS, as No. II. and coloured as there described,

isme clouds of his life. for it had been knowns and taken the woold

and as makery a measured and visibeous supports saw ands and bear mountement.

temped upon the could of thesi, and he from Acriella, want



×

### No. XI,

without the contract to the limit of the plant we had tried

and to entaile bette theory of the graph, which are better a some of the colored and and the colored and which is the colored and the colored and which are colored as a colored and are colored and are colored as a colored and are colored as a colored as a colored and are colored as a colore

#### JOHN,

IN his robes of state, receiving a cup (supposed to contain poison) from a monk. Under him is this writing:

Apres Richard, regna Ion fun freze; en ky tens Engleteze fuist entredyt vi aunz, e iii quarteze, e i moye, par la Pape Innocent, pur mestre Else en de Langenton, ke la Roy ne hout receybre a Ercebeke de Kaunterbyrs. Si estoyt dunke le grant guere entre ly e les Barons norgays: dunt beent Sir Lowys, fiz le Roy Phylippe de Fraunce, en Engleteze. Le Roy Ion regna xvii aunz e demy, puis beent à Swyneshebede, e sust empoylone par une freze de la meson, si come su dit; e le mozut a Pewerke, e sun core sust entere a Argreestre.

"After Richard, reigned John his brother; in whose time England was excommunicated [the space of] six years, three quarters, and one month, by Pope Innocant, in the cause of master Stephen Langeton, whom the king would not receive as archbishop of Canterbury. Then was the great war between him [the king] and the barons; then also came Sir Lewis, the son of Philip king of France, into England.—King John reigned seventeen years and a half, when coming to Swinshed, he was possoned by a brother of that house, as it was reported; and he died at Newark, and his body was buried at Worcester."

Thus far our French author, who wrote in the reign of Edward the First: and at that time we find the story of the poisoning of king John was believed indeed, but only confirmed by popular report. However, the story itself is set down more at large in Grafton (copied from Caxton's book intituled Fructus Temporum, and the Polychronicon) as follows:

In the felf-same yere [viz. 1215] king John came to Swinestede abbey, not farre from Lyncolne; he rested there two dayes, where he was most trayterously poysoned by a monke of the same abbey, being of the order of St. Barnard, called Simon Swynested. This monke hearyng the king upon an occasion to talke of breade, and say, that if he lived a yere longer he would make that lose of breade, beyng then of the value of one halfepeny, woorth twelve pence; meaning that he woulde so persecute his rebellious.

people, that he would not leave one of them to be the owner of a plough. The monke hearyng the king thus speake, conceived a bad opinion of him, and goyng forthwith to his abbot, shewed him the whole matter, and what he was mynded to do. He alleged for himselfe the prophecie of Cayphas, faiyng, It is better that one man dye, then all the people should perishe. I am well content, fayth he, to die and to become a martyr, fo that I may utterly destroy this tyrant. With that the abbot wept for gladness, and much commended his fervent zeale, as he took it .--- The monke beyng then absolved by his abbot, before-hand, for the doing of this act, went secretly into the gardeyne upon the backefyde of the abbey, and findynge there a most venemous toade, he so pricked him and pressed him with his penne knyfe, that he made him vomit all the poison that was within him. This done, he conveyed it into a cup of wine, and with a fmyling countenance brought it to the kynge, faying, "If it shall lyke your princely majestie, here is a cup of such excellent wine as ye never dranke before in all your life-time. The kynge than bid him drink first, which he chearfully did a large draught; and the kynge also drank of the wine.—The monk anone after went to the farmory, and there died, his bowels bursting from his belly; and he had continually from thence three monkes to fing maffes for his foule, confirmed by their general chapter .-- The king within shorte space after feeling great griefe in hys body, asked for Simon the monke, and aunswere was made, that he was departed this lyfe: Then God have mercy upon me! (faid the king) I suspected as muche .-- With that he commaunded his chariot to be brought, for he was not able to ride on horseback; so he went from thence to Slaford castell, and from thence again to Newarke upon Trent, where in less than three days he died, and was honourably buried at Worcester, with all his armed men attendyng upon his

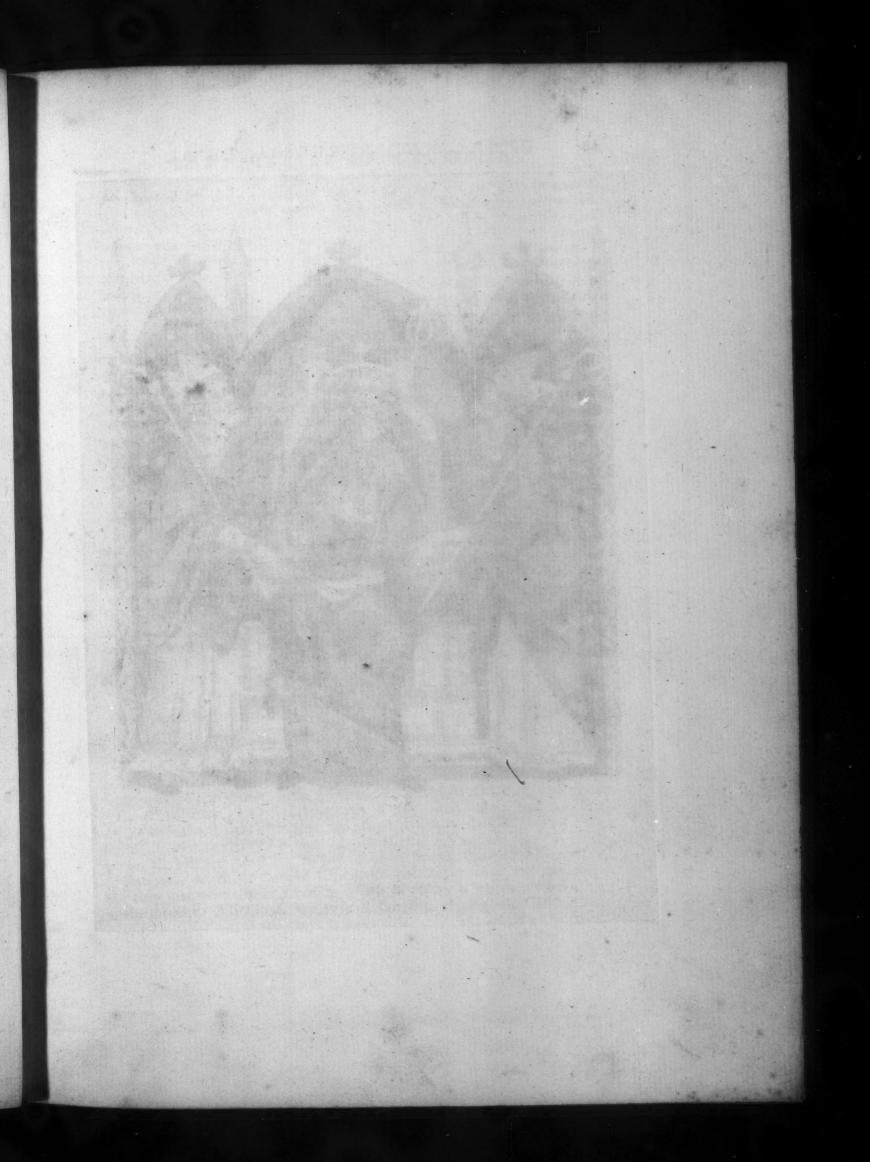
This is from the same MS. and coloured in the same manner as the former.

The talk have been a formally and the property of the second of the seco

beliance and the late of the form the set of the set of

nor tarre from I succlass, he reads there into diver which he was not recovered for a second second

. vadda alesta alesta a vans antal galid ge ta devi ener an alesta No. XII.





the lands of the layde earle of Gioncester: but hearing that his advertaries wente about in other thiers, he commed fines thence, and exercise

count descent should from the other should be built about the Emissions they made the flowing force of August, where was desplaced a

### No. XII.

### HENRY THE THIRD.

HE coronation of Henry the Third. The king is represented as holding in his hand a model of Westminster Abbey, \* which he enlarged, laying the first stone himself; and caused to be there erected the magnificent monument of Edward the Confessor. It was very common with the old illuminators, to make the principal figure holding a model of the abbey, or monastery, they were benefactors to. This prince was crowned the 28th of October, by Peter bishop of Winchester, and Joceline bishop of Bath.

The author gives this history of him:

Apres Jon regna henry le Tezz, fun fig. 56 aun3; fe fuiff be ix aung be age quant laft cozone. E en fun tens fuff la batapile or Ebefhame, ou fuft occys fyr. Symund de Bunfort, e fun fig Bengy; e fpre Bugh le Defpenfer, e mus Baronte des Chebalegs de Engletege .- Puis mogust cyl hengy le Roy, e gift a ddleffmufter.

" After John, reigned Henry the Third, his fon, 56 years; and he was but nine years of age when he was crowned. In his time was the battle of Everham, where was flain Sir Simon de Mountfort, and his fon Henry; and Sir Hugh le Despenser, and many barons and knights of England .--- After: died this Henry the king, and lies [buried] at Westminster."

This dreadful battle between the barons and Edward prince of Wales, fon of Henry the Third, is thus more fully described by Holingshed:

"The last day of July, A. D. 1265, prince Edwarde with his host came to Kenelworth aforefayd, and there fighting with the fayde Simon de Mountforde and his army, with little flaughter discomfitted the same, and tooke prisoners the earle of Oxford, the lords William de Mount Chency, Adam de Newmarche, Baldwine Wake, and Hugh Nevill, withe divers other: the lorde Simon himselfe fledde into the castell, and so escaped. In this means while, the earle of Leicester havyng raised his power, came to the castell of Munmouth, which the earle of Gloucester had lately taken and fortified: but they that were within it beeing driven to yielde, it was now rased down. to the ground. This done, the earle of Leicester entring into Glamorganshire, and joyning his power withe the prince of Wales, wasted and brent the lands of the fayde earle of Gloucester: but hearing that his adversaries wente about in other places, he returned from thence, and came forwarde towards the faide prince Edwarde, who likwise made towards him, and at Ewesham they met the fixth daye of August, where was foughten a right fierce and cruell battayle betwixte the parties .--- As some write, the earle of Leicester placed kyng Henry in the front of his battel, whome he had there with him as captive, and had arrayed him in his owne coate armour, that if fortune went against him, whilest the enemies should be earnest to take the K. bearing the femblaunce of the chief captayne, he might himself escape: but king Henry, when they came to joine, fought not, but called to his people, and declared who he was, wherby he escaped the daunger of deathe; for being knowen of them, he was faved. The Welchmen, which in great numbers the earle of Leicester had there on his side at the firste onsett, sled and ranne away, which their demeanor when the earle fawe, he exhorted those that there were about him to play the men; and so rushing forth into the prease of his enemies, he was enclosed aboute and slaine, togither with his sonne Henry. Hereupon his death being knowen, hys people tooke them to flight, as men utterly discomfitted .-- There dyed in that battell about 4000 men, as Polidor hathe: but Richard Southwell faith, that there were killed of knightes, or rather men of armes, 180, and of yeomen and dimelances 220, of Welchmen 5000, and of such footmen as were of the earle of Leicester's owne retinue, 2000: so that there dyed in all to the number of tenne thousand men, as the same Southwell affirmeth. Among which of noblemen these are reckoned: Hugh Spencer lord chief justice. the lord Raulf Basset, the lord Peter de Mountford, the lord Beauchampe, Sir Williame Yorke, the lord Thomas de Esterly, the lord Walter de Creppings, Guy de Bailioll, and the lord Roger Saint John, the lord Robert Tregoz, and other .-- This ruine fell to the barons by the discord which was sproong up lately before, betwixt the earles of Leicester and Gloucester. through the infolency and pride of the earle of Leicester's sonne, who, as I fayde before, despising other of the nobility, spake many reproachfull wordes by the fayde earle of Gloucester, and used him in such evill forte, that he, upon displeasure thereof, hadde not only procured the scape of prince Edwarde, but joyned with him in ayde, agaynste the sayde earle of Leicester and other of the barons, to the utter confusion both of them and their cause.

This plate also is from the same MS. and coloured as the former.





time page Bouisies, dated at Liecolee, in the verse of our Redemption

After follows the sift of you needed the cultar, who his cribed their names to the other periods or prince. Speed then goes on,

Pope Bomface that feeing the refolutions of the ellords, and having enough to doe againste the Frentitix cond no further in these businesses, but let fall his action, and lett the Score to desend themselves as they

#### EDWARD THE FIRST,

Is here represented seated on his throne, and answering the pope's bull, which is presented to him by the archbishop of Canterbury, and others of the clergy, on the behalf of his holiness.

What the French author may have faid concerning this prince cannot be discovered, for the letters at the bottom of this drawing are entirely obliterated; but most likely he gave some short account of the important and interesting scene which he has delineated. A full account, however, is here subjoined, as taken from Speed's Chronicle.

"But in the matter of Scotland, the king, not to seem altogether to neglect the court of Rome, addressed thither the earle of Lincolne, and the lord Hugh de Spencer, with manifold complaints against the Scots, and justification of his owne proceedings: howbeit, at the pope's request, hee granted them truce from Hollonmass to Whitsuntide.

"The justice of the English armes againste the Scots, being now againe directly impunged by the papall letters, comprehending fundry arguments on the behalfe of that nation, king Edward, in a parliament at Lincolne, published their contents, and, by consent of the whole representative body of the realme, returned a copious defence of his whole proceedings, with protestation, first, that he did not exhibite any thing as in forme of judgement, or tryall of his cause, but for satisfaction of his holy father-hood's conscience, and not otherwise. But whereas the pope had required the king to stand to his decision for matter of claim, he writes that thereunto he would make an answere, as having left that point to the earles and peeres of this land: who, with one minde, directly fignify, that their king was not to answere in judgement for any rites of the crowne of England before any tribunall under heaven, and that (by fending deputies or attourneyes to fuch an end) he should not make the faid truth doubtfull, because it manifeftly tended to the difinherifon of the faid crowne, whiche they, with the helpe of God, would resolutely, and with all their force, maintain against all men .-- That the resolution of these worthy pillars thus in case of their countries, crowne, and dignities, may be imitated in their following posterities, and celebrated in our everlasting remembrances, we (fays mine author) hold it here fit to record their names, fubfcribed in their answeres-

#### REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL 26

unto pope Boniface, dated at Lincolne, in the yeare of our Redemption 1301, and 29 of king Edward the Firste."

After follows the lift of 100 peers of the realm, who subscribed their names to the support of the authority of their prince .--- Speed then goes on,

" Pope Boniface thus feeing the refolutions of these lords, and having enough to doe againste the French, proceeded no further in these businesses. but let fall his action, and left the Scots to defend themselves as they could."

This is the last illumination in the French MS. so often quoted, and it is coloured like the former, which is taken from the same book. recours to an fo merito bits a restrict of 22. Which is nie comes to air see the airth at the control of the selection of the selection of this profile of

What the Brench cathor in a base had stateming this office counce be discovered, for the letters to a because of the departments for the letters to a because of the department of the counce of the councer of the coun

constitution of the factor of the constitution of the constitution

" But in the manage of Scotlant, windred won to deep altogethin to series the court of Mame, adapted the arts. The collection and the first series of the party of the par and arter are a long and an absolute of the other over which are to hadre shiften

The judges of one English units a state here a Score being non their as property of the gratile property of the transfer of the state of the s on the Spine will that carried and Linear Library in a particular at Last once public of cuery consenses and a second of constitution read to a find of the tubers of the first of the description of the man and the first respectively to the first property to the last property to the last

let guo firma so the standard to maner of claims he was share and are to would bright by anthody, so hair or left that work to the cures and selected

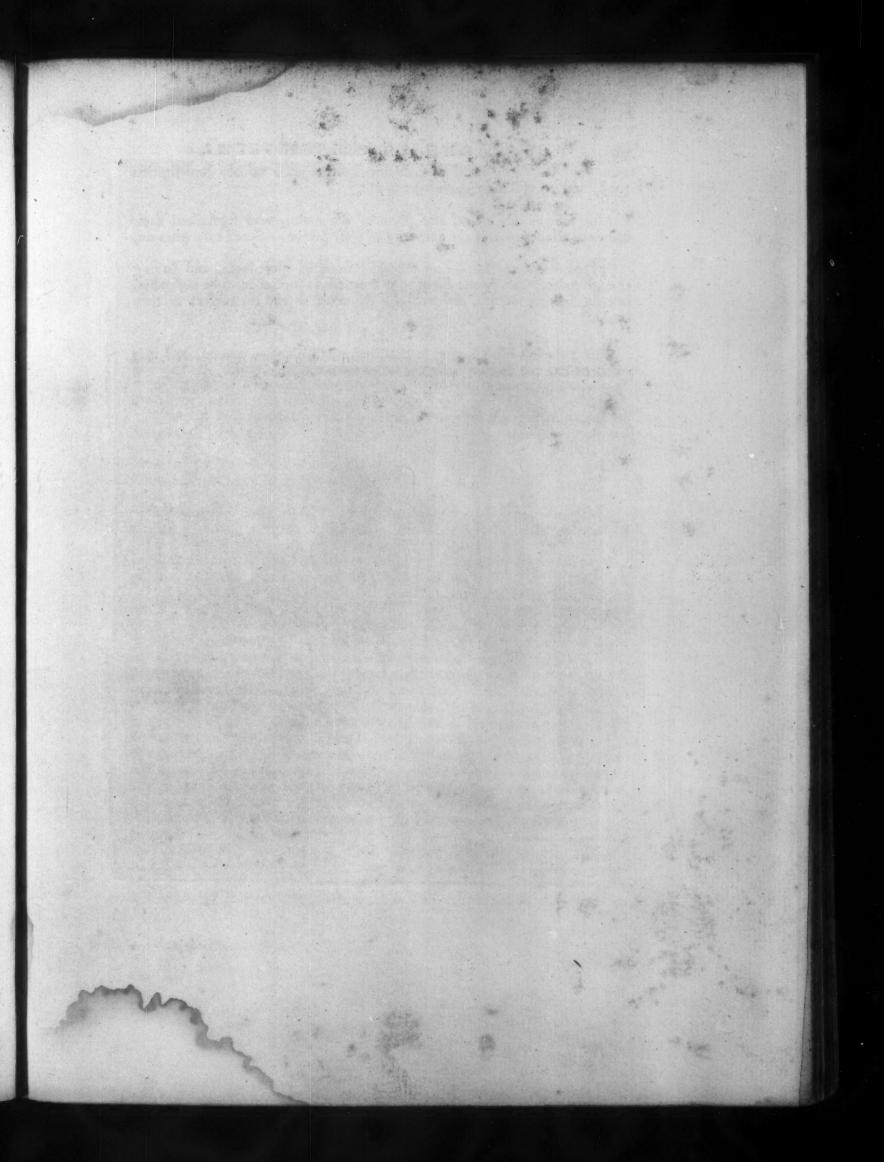
to he could be fined a situated by the could departed, because of the fally added a situate and the could be the could be the could be the fally and consequently and the could be a situated direct, the first and a solid. The course of the could be a situated by the course of the co

of this land, when the same think are the same that he The Lorent to string of hearts of the top to make the late will be or respectively the little participation of the control of the con

subjoined, as taken nous Speeps (then the mounts of the

I all ship they to enact so to be a defended as in some they be a

No. XIV.





XTV

of sivered greatly blaming them, for looking to flenderly to the king, future golim to have such liberty, and nourithing him too delicately—anotoover, satie to a price motion made unto them, but yet in fuch fort, as nonzero and densy that the death of Edward would not be midliking to them, without mover that the death of Edward in this point, the greate decay of tops here shoot in force, are downed by the billion, who wrote thus:

### Edvantum cocide\*.VIX tioN, bonum eft. "Kill fidward do not feare, it is a good thing."

#### EDWARD THE SECOND.

THIS plate represents king Edward giving a commission to Thomas of Brotherton, appointing him marshal of England.---Over it is written:

Literat R. Cowardi, conffituentes Thomam de Brotherton, Comitem pot-

"Letters of king Edward, constituting Thomas of Brotherton, earl of Nottingham, marshal of England."

Edward the Second was a very unfortunate prince. His connections were fuch as were not only very improper for a king, but extremely difagreeable to his subjects in general, and in the end proved his ruin; for having provoked the peers to such a degree, they universally rose against him, and deprived him of his crown first, and afterwards of his life, and that in a cruel manner. It is true, his death was caused chiefly by the machinations of Habell his wife, Roger Mortimer earl of March, and the bishop of Hereford.

"The queen (fays Stow) taking it grievously that her husband's life (which she deadly hated) was prolonged, made her complaint to her school-master, Adam de Orleton, seigning that she had certaine dreams, the interpretation whereof she missised; which, if they were true, she seared, lest is her husband be at any time restored to his old dignity, that hee would burne her for a traytor, or condemne her to perpetuall bondage.---In like fort the bishop, being guilty in his own conscience, stood in like seare.---The like seare also stroke the hearts of other for the same offence: wherefore it seemed good to many of great dignity and bloud, as well spiritual as temporall, both men and women, that all such seare should be taken away, desireing his death; whereupon there were letters colourably written to the keepers

This illumination is in a MS. in the Cotton library, and mark'd Nero, D. 6.

of Edward, greatly blaming them, for looking fo slenderly to the king, fuffering him to have such liberty, and nourishing him too delicately---moreover, there is a privy motion made unto them, but yet in such sort, as it might seeme half done, that the death of Edward would not be misliking to them, wether it were naturell or violent.---And in this point, the greate deceit of sophisters stood in sorce, set downe by the bishop, who wrote thus:

Edvardum occidere nolite timere, bonum est.

"Kill Edward do not feare, it is a good thing."

#### Or thus:

" To feeke to shed king Edward's blood

" Refuse, --- to feare I count it good."

Which fophistical faying is to be refolved into two propositions, whereof the first, consisting of three words, to wit, Edvardum occidere nolite, "doe not kill king Edward," and the second of other three, that is, timere bonum est, "to seare is a good thing," doe seem subtilly to diswade from murthering the king; but the recievers of these letters, not ignorant of the writing, changed the meaning thereof to this sence, Edvardum occidere nolite timere, "to kill king Edward do not seare," and afterwards these words, bonum est, "it is good:" so that they, being guilty, turned a good saying into evil."—And so the keepers, when they had received this letter, put the unfortunate king to a cruel death.

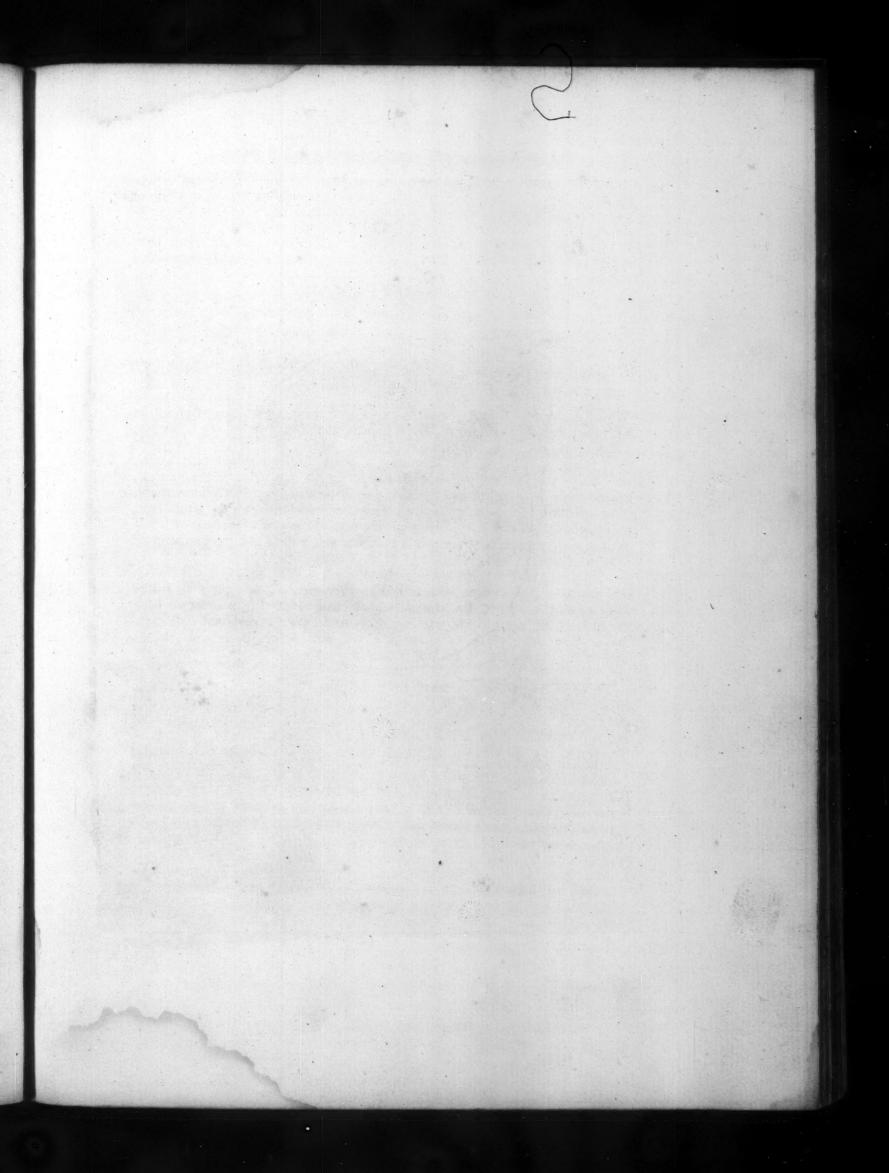
Thomas of Brotherton, who is also here represented, was the fifth son of king Edward the First, by Margaret his second wife. He was born June the first, A.D. 1300. He was earl of Norfolk (says Speed) and earl marshal of England; which earldoms the last earl, Roger Bigod, having no issue at his death, left to the disposition of the king.

This curious painting is drawn from the initial letter of the grant, and is richly imbossed with gold, and elegantly coloured. The king sits on a light red throne, dress'd in a blue robe lined with ermin, his arms and his hose are red, and his shoes are a darkish brown. The armour of Thomas of Brotherton is a light blue, except the body, which is painted red, and the lion argent, and the joints of the armour at the elbows and knees, which are gold. The back ground is a deep sea green; the letter is white, shaded with red, enclosed in a gold square.

his death; whereupon there were letters colourably written to the keepers

. No. XV.

Brotherrens as





precifely the fame as in the illumination I have given, which shows they were either done from the hile, or from fome picture of him then extant.—I did not engrave the other painting of the Slack Prince, because, as the subject seems to be entirely alegifical, a might be there are thought to break in on my proposed historical erres, and it was the less recessory, as

the illumination which I have copied is equally as well executed.

The colours of the above illumination are as follows: The king fits on a throne of marble, ornamented VXx 2014 of gold; the atmour of both

### EDWARD THE THIRD AND PRINCE EDWARD.

WE have here exhibited the portraits of two of the most famous perfonages that our whole annals can boast of. To these noble heroes we owe the conquest of France, the monarch of which kingdom was taken prisoner, at Poictiers, by the prowess of prince Edward (for his martial deeds sirnamed the Black Prince) and brought in triumph through the streets of London.—An Englishman must view this antient delineation with the greatest pleasure, especially when he recollects how much honour and confequence they gave to their native realm.

King Edward is represented giving to his son, the Black Prince, the

conquered provinces of France .--- Over the grant is written,

Donatio pzincipatus Acquitaniae, Francae, per R. Cowazdum, Edwardo Principi Malliae, filio fuo.

"The donation of the principality of Aquitaine, in France, by king Edward, to Edward prince of Wales, his fon."

The illuminator has very properly drawn these great men in their armour, the bodies of which are adorned with the royal arms of England, quartered with those of France; which bearing was first adopted by this noble king. --Of king Edward we have another portrait in the course of the work, and the likeness of the face in both, may prove their being real portraits. It is also necessary to give some proof that the picture of the Black Prince is equally authentic.

This picture, like the foregoing, No. XIV. is drawn in the initial letter of the original grant, and is finished with great care and labour.—In another MS. (viz. Domitianus, A. XVII. which is also in the Cottonian library) is a curious missal, formerly belonging to king Richard the Second (who was the son of Edward the Black Prince) and was his own mass-book, used by him: it is said to have been wrote for, and presented to him in his infancy: it is most elegantly written, and beautifully illuminated, and contains several paintings very highly finished, in one of which is a portrait of his father, presenting him (on his knees) to Our Saviour and the blessed Virgin.

The face, the character, and the manner of the hair of prince Edward, are

precisely

precifely the same as in the illumination I have given, which shews they were either done from the life, or from some picture of him then extant,---I did not engrave the other painting of the Black Prince, because, as the fubject feems to be entirely allegorical, I might be therefore thought to break in on my proposed historical series; and it was the less necessary, as the illumination which I have copied is equally as well executed.

The colours of the above illumination are as follows: The king fits on a throne of marble, ornamented with a frame of gold; the armour of both the king and prince is filver, done over with a kind of lacquer, except the joints at the knees and elbows, which are gold; the arms of England are painted on the bodies of their armour in the proper colours; the letter is white, shaded with blue and red, on an entire back ground of gold.\*

h 31

The original of this plate is to be found in Nero, D. VI. a MS. in the Cotton Library.

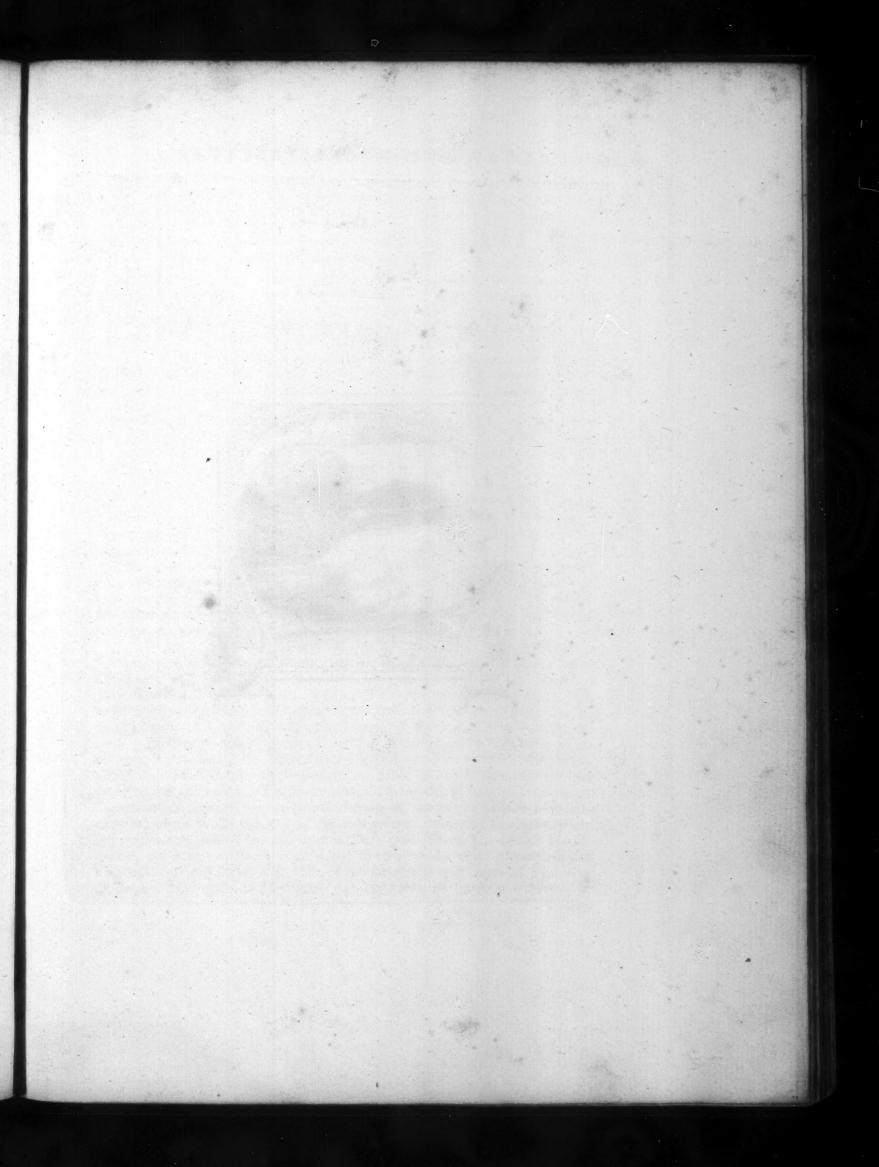
greated pleaface, effects of when the recollects now much notons and con-

forages that our whole annuly can boar on To their noble serves we owe the conduct of Pante, the manaren of which is any dam was taken

fequence there gave to their tally excelm. The start of the Rince, ene conquered provinces of France .- Over the great is written, Donasio principalità Argultamuri, François per M. Edinaforni, Colonide Principl Undlies, Sus Inc. 1 "The donation of the principality of Aquitaine, in Phines, by king Edward, to Edward prince of Walley his fon.

The Illuminated has very properly mayon their preference in wheir armout, be bed es of which are address with the rows are s of English quintered IVX of France, which bearing was first adopted by this noble king. the libered of the fire in both, may prove their being ear portrains. It is also necessary to give some proof that the picture of the Black Prince is

The picture, blut the foregoine, No. XIV. is direct in the picial letter of the original grant, and is faithed with great care and labour. - In another MS. (viz. Demounus, A. XVII. which is also in the Cottonia library) is a curious millat, formerly belonging to king Richard the Secord (who was the for of Edward the Black Prince) and was his own mais-book, afted by him; it is faid to have been wrote lon, and prefented so him in his infancy; it is mod cleararly written and beautifuly illuminanced, and contains feveral paintings very highly figilited, in one of which is a portrait of his father, prefenting him (on his knees) to Our Sayrour and the bleffed Virgin. The face, the character, and the mainer of the bair of crince Edward, are mediana





X

place of maithail of England for their time, daving to every distribut right a for that, by reafon of our time's thorsense, the chame which Margaret, du phier and here to Taomas of Brocherson, less carle of Norfolke, and medicall of Lastand, late thereunto, could not be discussed."--With

## various order claims of less confequence, made it the fame time; for which the render is referred to Soged annials.

### .IVX .oN No. XVI. JOHN OF GAUNT, DUKE OF LANCASTER.

It is highly probable that the figure

JOHN of Gaunt was the 4th son of Edward the Third: he was born at Gaunt, a chief town of Flanders, A.D. 1340. In his childhood he was created earl of Richmond, which title was afterwards recalled in, and bestowed upon John duke of Brittany. He first married Blanch, daughter and fole heir of Henry duke of Lancaster (son of Edmund sirnamed Crouch BACK) in whose right he was first earl, and after duke of the same. By this lady he had iffue Henry earl of Derby, after duke of Hereford, and laftly king of England. Besides the dukedom of Lancaster, John of Gaunt was earl of Leicester, Derby and Lincoln, and high steward of England .---This prince is here delineated in the habit of high theward of England, examining the right, and granting the commissions of the offices claimed by the nobility at the coronation of Richard the Second.

This coronation was extremely grand and magnificent. Speed has copied an account of all the different claims then made, from the very MS. that contains the original of the present plate. I have given the following extract from that author, which includes as much of it as is necessary to explain the (above-mentioned) illumination:

"John, the king's eldest uncle, under the stile of John king of Castile and Leon, and duke of Lancaster, by humble petition to the king, claimed to be now steward of England, in right of his earldome of Leicester; and, as he was duke of Lancaster, to beare the king's chiefe sword, called curtana; and, as earle of Lincolne, to cut and carve at the royall table before the king. His petitions being found just, were confirmed to him, and to his affignes, the two earles of Derby and Stafford, the first to beare the sword, while the duke should be busied about other offices as steward, and the other to cut and carve. The duke then, in great estate, held this the king's high court of stewardship, in the Whitehall of the king's pallace at Westminster, neere to the chappell of the said palace, upon the Thursday before the coronation, which was also upon a Thursday. There Thomas of Woodstocke, the king's uncle, was admitted to exercise the office of constable of England, in right of his wife, one of the daughters and heires of Humfrey de Bohun, late earle of Hereford, and constable of England. Henry de Piercie: Piercie \* was, by the king's confent and writ, authorifed to exercise the place of marshall of England for that time, saving to every one their right; for that, by reason of the time's shortnesse, the claime which Margaret, daughter and heire to Thomas of Brotherton, late earle of Norfolke, and marshall of England, laid thereunto, could not be discussed."---With various other claims of less consequence, made at the same time; for which the reader is referred to Speed himself.

It is highly probable that the figure kneeling is Thomas of Woodstock, high constable of England. This Thomas was the seventh and youngest son of Edward the Third, and brother to John of Gaunt.

He is dreffed in dark blue and white; the figure kneeling is in dark blue and red; the feat a kind of pink, and the back ground red; the letter half blue, and half red, work'd on with white, and blue corners, with a gold edge round the whole, + mile all whatted he ablanded noqu beworked and fole hear of afonty disks of Languistes (fon or inlinear Languist Casaca

\* Or de Percy (so the name was originally written). PERCY is a town in Lower Normandy, where this great family had their place of residence before the Conquest. + This is in Nero, D. vi. 5.37 examining the right, and the ing the committions of the offices danned by the nobility at the correspondent of which the Second.

This consistion was residently arend and magestificant. Speed has covided

an account of all the city tent chains incommade, from the very MS, that contains the original of the state of the state of the contains the original of the state of the contains account of the contains and the state of the contains and the state of the contains and the state of the contains and the contains and the state of the contains and th

" John, the king stellar encled under the fille of John Ling of Caffile and I con, and duke of Luncasters by humble position to that any chimed to be now from the bright of his caldend of laid the base of the call as he was duke of Lancafter, to beare the king's chiefe fuent, called currents and, as earle of Lincolne, to cut and came at the regul table before the king. His petitions being found just, were confirmed to him, and to his affignes, the two earles of Derby and Scations, the first to beare the sward -HVX .of delie frould be buffed about other offices as fleward, and the other to cut and carre. The duke then, in great effore, held thus the king's

high court of Reversibles, in the Whitehall of the king's pelleds at Well-ramber, heere to the chappell of the fad, palece, upon the Thursday before the coronation, which was also upon a Thursday. There Thomas of Wood-

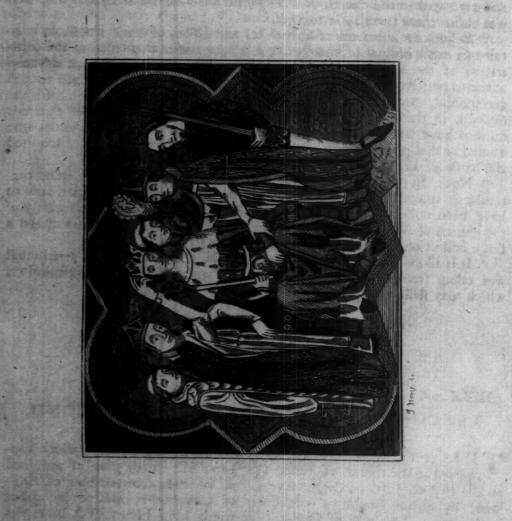
flocke, the king's uncle, was admirted to exercise the office of confiable of England, in sight of his wife, one of the daughters and heiers of Humfrer de Bolum, late earle of Hereford, and conduble of Englind. Henry de

(above-mentioned) illuminations and

BACK) in whose right sie was first casts and give dake of the land. By this

a date of Hereford, and lattle

Picros



AMERICAN SOLVERSON A

A STATE OF THE STA

the complete the state of the s Chapter and the second second the second sec The state of the s

A SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

THE two succeeding plates are taken from illuminations in a large MS. at Westminster Abbey. The following is a concise account of the book itself:

"The book, commonly called Liber Regalis, is a large and curious missal, which, by the arms emblazoned in it, seems to have been procured, and presented to the church of Westminster, by Nicholas Lytlington, who

was abbot there from 1362 to 1386.

acids he) the bountle

No. XVIII.

"Besides the usual calendar, rubric, and offices of those times, it contains an exact ordinal of the service and ceremonies then used at the coronation of the kings and queens-consort; together with the chants and anthems performed on the occasion. And the illumination prefixed to this ceremonial, bearing a near resemblance to the portrait of Richard the Second, in the choir of Westminster, renders it highly probable that this curious book was provided for the direction of the prelates and nobles who affisted at that prince's coronation, July the 16th, 1377, and thence acquired the name of Liber Regalis.

"Note, In the catalogue of the Harleian MSS. No. 310-xiv. fome particulars, touching the coronation of the kings and queens, are faid to have been collected out of a book called Liber Regalis, in the treasury of the church of Westminster; probably by Sir Simon D'Ewes, who made a

large collection of MSS. relating to English history.

"It is likewise supposed that a copy of the above-mentioned ceremonial was taken from it while lord keeper Williams was dean of Westminster, which may still be in private hands."

## No. XVII.

### THE CORONATION OF RICHARD THE SECOND.

THIS prince, at the death of his grandfather, king Edward (which happened in the month of June, 1377) was but eleven years of age, and on the 16th of July, in the same year, was solemnly crowned king of England, by Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by abbot Lytlington. The earl of Derby (afterwards king Henry IV.) bears the curtana.---See page 31.

"At this coronation (fays Speed) Thomas of Woodftocke, youngest for of deceased king Edward, was created earle of Buckingham, Thomas Mowbray earle of Nottingham, Guychard d'Angolem earl of Huntingdon, F

and Henry de Piercy earl of Northumberland .-- Thus (adds he) the bountie of the young monarch imparted large rays of his imperiall fplendour to these eminent persons of his kingdome: howesoever, these and like honours have not in our common wealth eyther alwayes beene fortunate to the receivers, or without repentance to the donors."

The king's robe is gold, his close garment pink and gold flowers; the throne is a reddish brown; the bishop at the right hand is in white, and a blue robe with gold flowers; the abbot at the left is also in white, a gold robe with white spots: the earl of Derby is habited in blue, with white hose and dark shoes; the attendant behind is in white; the cross, crosser, mitres and other ornaments, as well as the back ground, are gold; the lighter colour of the frame red, the dark part blue. with an Southeast the testing that the Lor

commonst, persons a pear till dismocratic till period to the court year Second, in the chest of Wellstings are never in made marche that the of a sy Start or water with the about the about the believe to a per shoot arrives affilied and or million countries of the reserve of the countries and the reconstruction

" Note, to the tradering of the Austrian MISA No. evalue, force particulus, conchine the consent of the the the dead quiete, are file to have been collected on a trade can will be the the church of Winterlighter, buildable by Sur Land D'Eure, I was unlike a

la montre de la companya de la compa

MNODISHE CORMANDIA TO MOTTA MORODIA

And the second of the second o

on the total of the selection of the selection of the selection of the land, on Sicros Socients, ambiente of Conteibury, and of by also it. I wind the conteibury to Design (allow the king Hone to) boses the

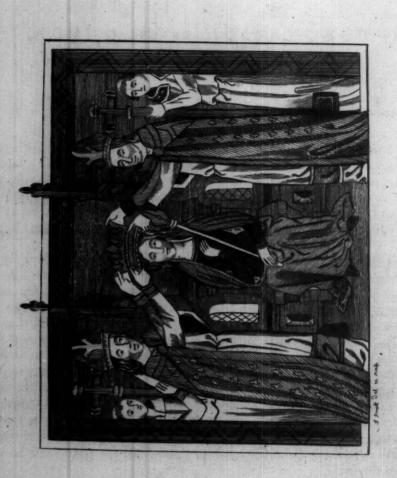
red flyamor pales to the local T (bank and) second side of " of de raid Amer Electric, was trained ones of inciting and a larger

No. XVIII.

curtana .- bet page 11.

which may full be is private backets?

As you, it all as our plants of a substitution to delicar parameter yet as you 



THE SERVICE OF THE STREET, STREET,

The queen's gament is blue; the robe gold, lined wish emaine; the throne filver, varnifled; both the bifliops are in white, edged with gold; their robes are pink with red flowers; edged with gold; micros, croffes and the borders are gold; the attendants are white; back ground blue, and the

### No. XVIII.

This plate is from the fame MS, with the foregoing.

# THE CORONATION OF HIS QUEEN, ANNE OF BOHEMIA.

AKE the following account of the same from Holingshed:

"News came (fays that author) that the lady Anne, fifter to the emperoure Wenslaus, and fyanced wife to the kyng of England, was come to Caleis; wherupon the parliamente was prorogued till after Christmass, that in the mean time marriage myghte be solemnised, whyche was appointed after the Epiphanye: and forthwith great preparation was made to receyve the bryde, that she myght be conveyed with all honour unto kyng's

"Suche as shoulde receyve hir at Dover, repayred thither, where, at hir landing, a marvellous and righte straunge wonder happened; for shee was no sooner out of hir shippe, and got to lande in safety with all hir companye, but that forthwith the water was so troubled and shaken, as the like thing had not in any man's remembrance ever bin hearde of: so that the shippe in which the appoynted queene came over, was terribly rent into pieces, and the residue so beaten one agaynste another, that they were scattered heere and there, after a wonderfull manner. Before hir comyng to the citye of London, shee was met on Blackheath, by the mair and citizens of London, in most honourable wise, and so with greate triumph convey'd to Westminster, where at the time appoynted, all the nobilitie of the realme being assembled, shee was joyned in marriage to the king, and crowned queene, by the archebyshop of Caunterbury, with all the glory and honour that might be devised.

"There were also holden, for the more honour of the same marriage, solemne justes for certayne dayes togither, in which, as well the Englishmen as the new queene's countrymen, shewed proofe of their manhoode and valiancie, wherby prayse and commendation of knightly prowes was atchieved, not withoute domage of both the parties."

#### REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL

The queen's garment is blue; the robe gold, lined with ermine; the throne filver varnished: both the bishops are in white, edged with gold; their robes are pink with red flowers, edged with gold; mitres, croffes and the borders are gold: the attendants are white; back ground blue, and the frame gold.

No. XVIII.

A MARIE OF BOTH B. M. J. M.

News come (Sign that suther) will be lower Lane, where so the copecarry winds of the same and a second star of England, and come to Calcia, which can purlantize was proposed at after Oktalmas, the in the source time charters ordered by helpermine, many the source and the user the Espiratory and intravelly exect preparation was lambe to bederve the the triple, the time to the the converse of with his hand there is being

"Suche as theules anywer view Theree, apared thicker, palare, at his

en and district and proportion arrang burnings of a fail of

the reliable to beginn one provide and to that they were late

paletod bas from the fiel area terminosischer auchtschot o

tere were also solden, for the more benear of the lare markups,

foremer, letter die energies dans together, in which de well the beginning La the new pocent's conductreen, incord troofs of their marriages and to it note, where you is and count adminit of the blile proves was it-

abirula par decidi in success sporeov con Atrailis

landing, a main of our and project through which maper and per three reading from the reading from the following the first our of the first party of the first party

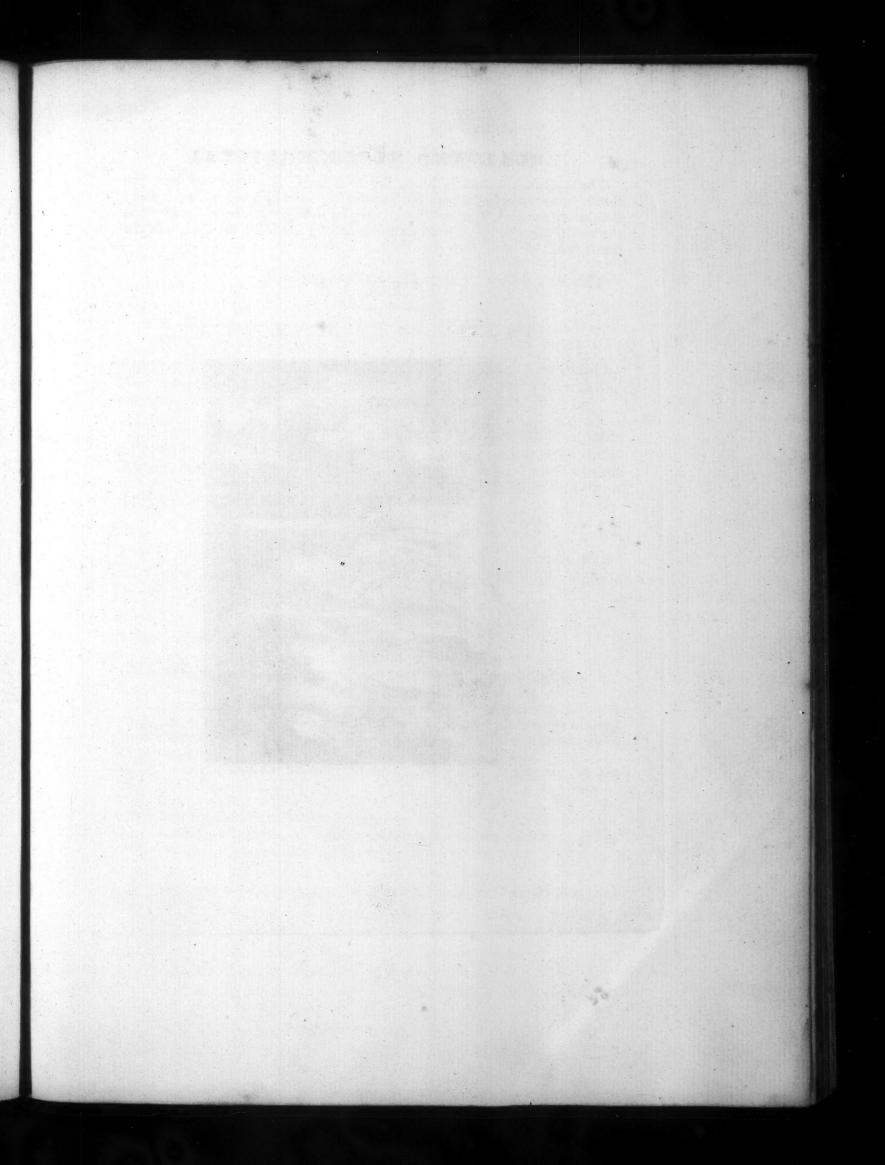
or property of the same and the same and the same his same and the curve of Larcase, their was abstrocal flackbotts, the the each and constant of Location, in most homeorists with and to write proper extension to Westquistery supercial til a cont sposquased, all the authorize plate realise being affected, the two is to entire and the transfer that are the troubest

THE CORDINATION OF SHIOTE

A. K. E. too following account of the James on I-toline fact:

This plate is from the fame MS. with the foregoing.

No. XIX.





the faird year of Edward the Fourth it was ensited, inst no men flows wear floes, or boots, with pikes exceeding two inches in length. But this regulation was not quite effectual, for in the fifth year of the fame proce we find it was proclaimed throughout the kingdom, that no man, of any degree what flower, thould wear any floors or boots whole points exceeded two melon, upon pain of curing oy use clergy, beings the facilities of twenty

# faillings: After this last act, we have no root of them. The king's root is blue, line XIX r.oN; the throne is of a light those colour, with the arms of England proper. The monk is dreft'd in a dark

## MING RICHARD THE SECOND.

THIS prince is here reprefented as feated on his throne, furrounded by the different officers of the court, and receiving a book from a monk, intituled

Un pouze et simple epistze d'un vieil sotitaire des Celestins de Paris, adressant a tres excellent, et tres puisant, tres debonnaire, catholique, et tres devost prince Richart, par la grace de Dieu, Roy d'Angleterre, &c.—pour aucune confirmacions tele que de la braye pair et amour fraternelle dit dit Koy d'Angleterre, et dus Charles, par la grace de Dieu, Koy de France.

### In English thus:

"A poor and simple epiftle of an old solitary of the Celestins of Paris, addressed to the most excellent, and most powerful, most polished, catholic, and most devout prince Richard, by the grace of God, king of England, &c.—for no other purpose than the confirmation of the true peace and fraternal love of the said king of England, and of Charles, by the grace of God, king of France."

I could not get any further intelligence concerning the author of this MS. but it is fairly written, and the picture is well finished.

This illumination is very curious, on account of the extraordinary length of the shoes, then worn at court. That they might not be troublesome to the wearer when he walked abroad, they were fastened up by means of a small chain to the knee.

This truly ridiculous fashion continued a long time in vogue. In the reign of Edward the Fourth (says Stow) it prevailed universally, so that those whose finances would not allow them chains of gold and silver, had silken strings stretch'd from the knee to the long point of the shoe. This enormity was at last taken into the consideration of the parliament, and in

This illumination is in a MS. in the Royal library at the British Museum, and mark'd 20. B. 6.

regulation was not quite effectual, for in the fifth year of the fame prince we find it was proclaimed throughout the kingdom, that no man, of any degree whatfoever, should wear any shoes or boots whose points exceeded two inches, upon pain of cursing by the clergy, besides the forseiture of twenty

shillings: After this last act, we hear no more of them.

The king's robe is blue, lined with ermine: the throne is of a light stone colour, with the arms of England proper. The monk is dress'd in a dark pink; his book is gold, the slag white with a red cross, and the lamb gold. The sigure behind the monk is dress'd in a light blue. The nobleman at the right hand of the picture is in red and gold, the dark leg blue, the other white. The next sigure has on a light pink robe, lined with white; his legs are red. The monk behind the throne is in blue, and the other sigure is in a light slesh-coloured robe: the payement a light red, and the back ground blue and gold.

Un pouce et limple epilije d'un biell loutance des Celebius de paris, administration de paris, administration de paris, administration de ces executions, et executions de ces executions en executions de ces exe

Chaples, par la gree no Dien, Thoy de Miente.

In English thus:

"A poor and Copic emittle of an old folicary of the Celeffus of Energy addressed to the medical entrancement, and most powerful and positive, catholic and most devout prince Richard, by the grade of Coo, Sing of England, & conformation of the field king of England, and of Charles, by the grace of God, king of Erance."

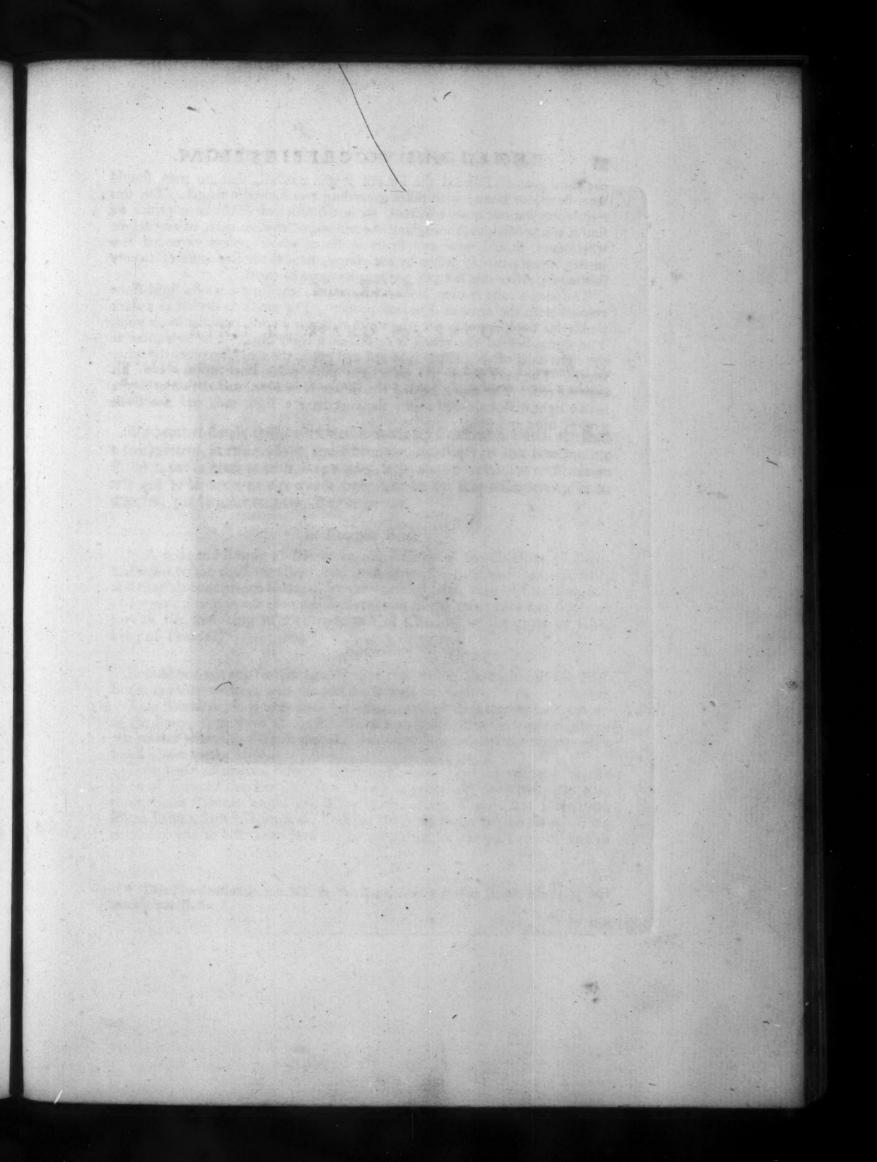
I could not get any further intelligence concerningling author of thir MS. For it is fairly written, and the picture is well that Least This illumination is very distance on a count of the extraordinary length

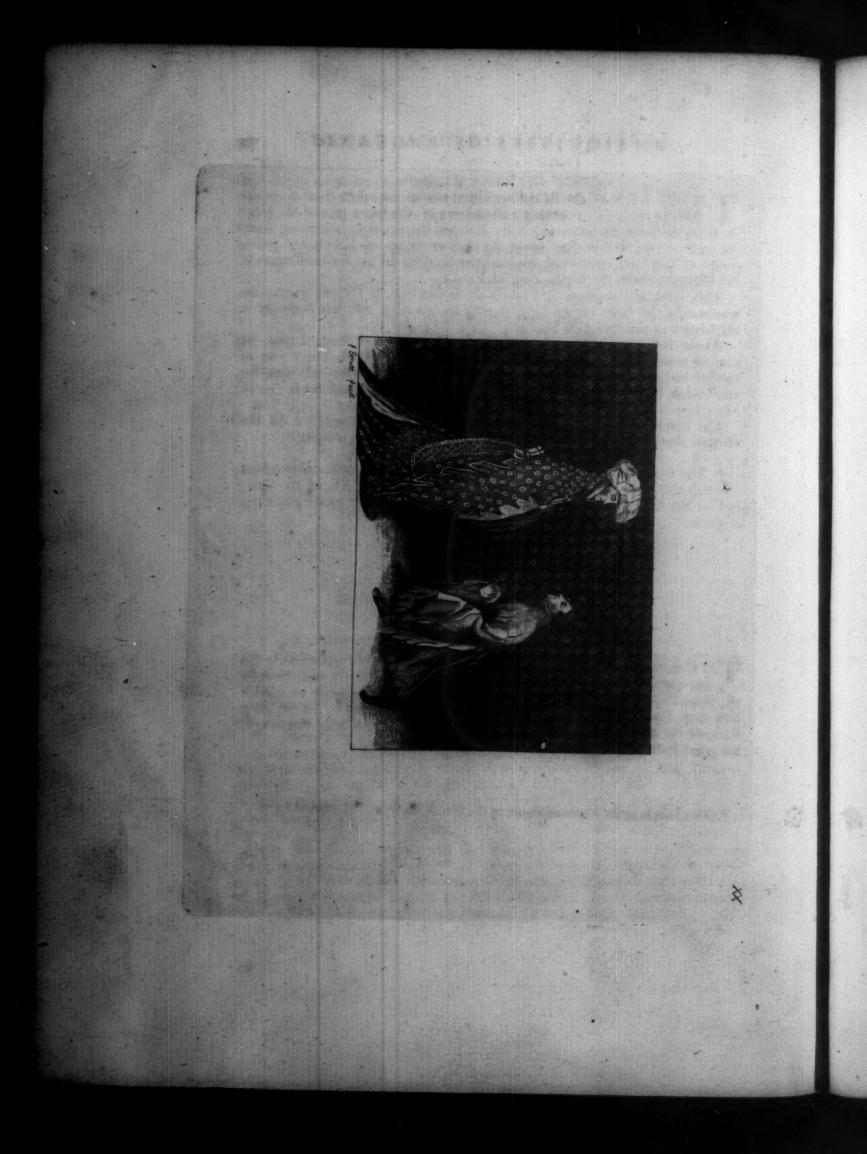
# Control the worn at court of their they mithe not be upubleforne to

finall chain to the knee.

This realy ridiculous falhion continued a long time in vague. In the reign of Edward the Fourth (favs Stow) it prevailed univerbilly to that those whose finances would not allow them chains of gold and tilver, and filken things threech d from the knee so the long point of the three. This energity was at last taken into the confideration of the partitioned and in

\* This illumination is in a MS. in the Royal-library at the Build Madeson and mark'd to. R. 6.





THIRTEEN of the following illuminations are taken from a curious.

MS. on vellum,\* containing the history of the latter part of the reign of (that unfortunate monarch) king Richard the Second, beginning April the 25th, 1399, and ending upon the delivering up of Isabel, the young queen of England, widow of Richard the Second, to the commissioners of her father, Charles the Sixth, king of France.

This book was written by Francis de la Marque, a French gentleman who was in the suite of the king during his troubles, and was formerly in

the library of the count de Maine.

As the following explanations of these pictures are but short, I refer the curious reader to Stow, in whose Chronicle he will find this latter part of the life and reign of Richard (beginning with his going to Ireland) word for word taken from this author: it appears also that Holingshed made use of him; but neither of them make the least mention of him.

The reverend Dr. Percy, in a MS. note which he has prefixed to the original book, fpeaks of the illuminations in the following manner:

"The feveral illuminations contained in this book are extremely curious and valuable, not only for the exact display of the dresses, &c. of the time, but for the finished portraits of so many eminent characters as are preserved in them."

ain despries, a bear de mangiera. Ala poport on moir maint theogliter

Faire depart

Watch may be thus translated:

## Est la Cliffe, car le blan 1500 Michaelt Ctoit partis, ce. XX .oN

THE author paying his respects to a Gascoigne knight (undoubtedly the same whom Holingshed and Stow name Janico D'Artois) who, he tells us, requested him to go with him to England: he accordingly went with him from Paris to London, and thence set out for Ireland to attend king Richard the Second, who was newly gone over to subdue Mac Murrough, the great Irish rebel.

Creton + he End of Salisbury

This MS. is in the Harleian library at the British Museum, and marked 1319.

the year one thousand four hundred, that one morning we let out joyfuilly from Paris, riding day and night, without delay, till we came to London,

of the showy luximous habit of the knight deserves attention. When the knights were not called in atmour; they word a drefs that seems to have more

than Affaric foffness and effendracy. -- He is habited in red and gold; the dark part of the sleeve is blue, the light part white. The author is in green; the ground proper, and the back ground blue and gold in diamonds.

No. XXL

The author himself relates the matter as follows:

Cinq jours bebant le premier jour de Pay, Due chafeun pott lailler bueil et elmap, Un ebebalier que be bon cuer a may, IngA painting Moult boulcement, news young me dit, amp, Je bous pri chezement, de bas con alle and Du'en Albion bueillies soyeusement asresling no Avecques moy bente prochainnement, al oil refreil bente red This book was written by kranci m ghamaol an P bueil aler? It respondt; monteigneur, commander miet sell ei zuwodu Pobez cur mop ;— Ie sui prest d'encliner sof brow (baal-Ben boubtesifa. the life and reign of Robbied (bordonesses o on abant le chevalier cent fois me mezcia, tebies tiet mon casis biew Difant, frege certes il conbendgalace brille to medien soch ; mid Bein brief partit, — car halter nos faulden Soies certains. in and malli mir is erlaid, Alood faning Ce fu en lan mil, quatze cens, un mains Due ve Paris, -thaleun be jote plains, and have od't " of the time. Rous partifines, thebauchant foirs et mains 100 ,sidentiv bas s are preferred our for the finaled persuases of 10 man Sans atamier Julqua Londres, la nous convint logiet Un Dezczedi, a beur de mangier; La poboit on beoir maint chevalier De la Mille, car le bon Roy Richagt Etoit partis, &c.

Which may be thus translated:

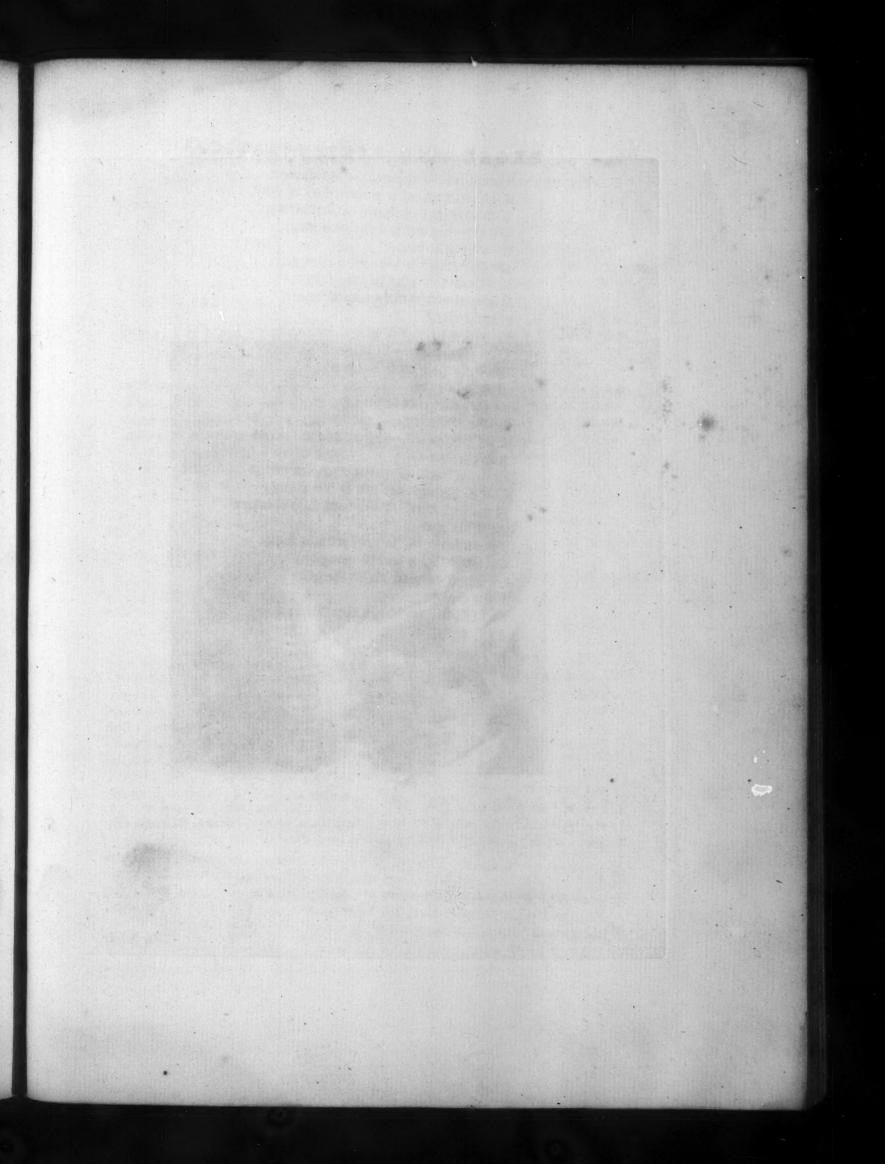
emely curtous

" Five days before the first day of May, when every one ought to leave off mourning and grief, a knight, with great love towards me, faid foftly thus, "Friend, I earnestly beseech thee, if it please thee, to go joyfully with me directly to Britain."---I answered, "My lord, you may command me; I am ready, doubt not, to incline my will to your defires."—The knight thanked me a hundred times, and faid, "Brother, it will be necesfary for us to fet off directly, for be certain we must be hasty."-It was in the year one thousand four hundred, that one morning we set out joyfully from Paris, riding day and night, without delay, till we came to London, where we arrived on a Wednelday at the hour of dinner; and there we faw many knights departing from thence, for the good king Richard was already fet out."

The showy luxurious habit of the knight deserves attention. When the knights were not cased in armour, they wore a dress that seems to have more than Asiatic softness and effeminacy.---He is habited in red and gold; the dark part of the sleeve is blue, the light part white. The author is in green; the ground proper, and the back ground blue and gold in diamonds.

No. XXI.

in them.



tiof the reign

emely curious

The author himself relates the matter as follows:

Cinq jours bebant le premier jour de Pay, Que chafcun boit lailler bueil et elmag, Un chebalier que be bon cuer a may, Moult boulcement. pe dit, amp, Je bous pri chezement, and han court aline and Du'en Albion bueillies foyeufement whise den gall to aver narmelmen in Abecques moy britt prochainnement, we wat estrud , watel red m gliemel en Doneil aler? This book was written Je refpondi; monteigneur, commander wiel all ai es vode Pobez fur mop 3—Te fui preff D'encliner As the following the first of the first the life and raign of Mossiert (bordenme tot brow (best gen boubtes fa. to dar abare bile chebalier cent fois me mezein, wahne eint mon mant biew Difant, frege certes il conbendgalare anile to madisa and ; mid Bein brief partit, - car haffer nos faulden Soles certains in and ammali am to wante aloud lenieno Ce fu en lan mil, quatze cens, un mains Dur ve Paris, -chalcun be fote plains, andit la vol od I ... Pons partifines, chevauchant foirs et mains on sidentay bee out for the findhed pergrates of so many can Sans atazmier Julqua Londres, Ta nous conbint logiet Un Dezczedi, a beur de mangier; La poboit on beoir maint chebalier Faire depart De la Mille, car le bon Roy Richart Etoit partis, fc.

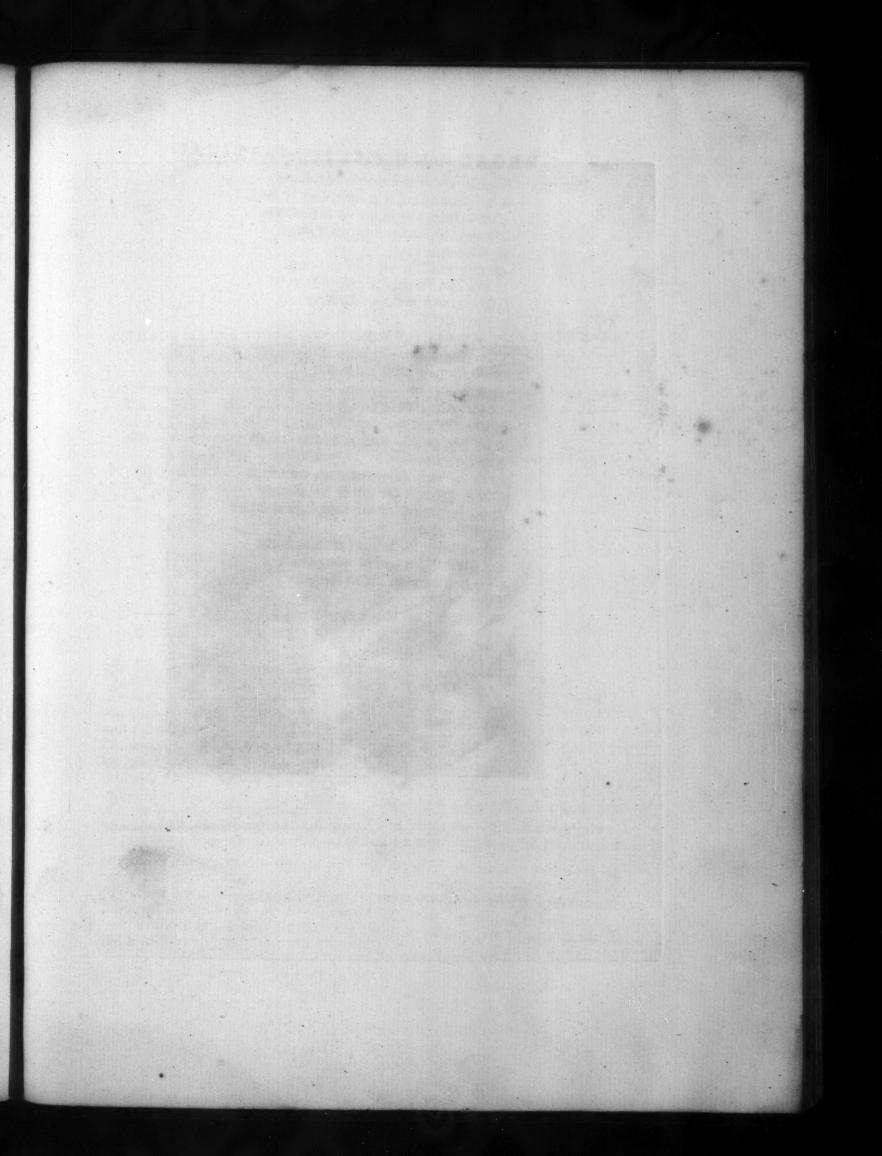
Which may be thus translated:

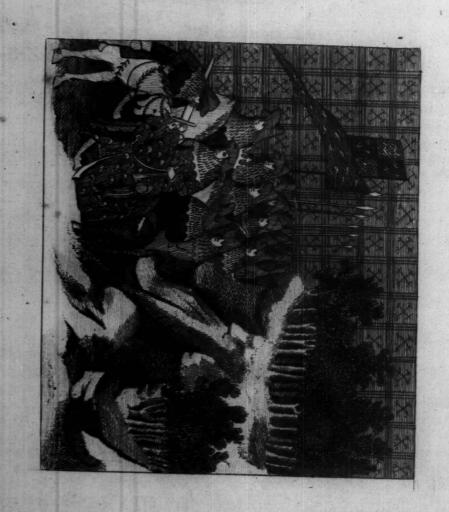
" Five days before the first day of May, when every one ought to leave off mourning and grief, a knight, with great love towards me, faid foftly thus, "Friend, I earneftly befeech thee, if it please thee, to go joyfully with me directly to Britain."—I answered, "My lord, you may command me; I am ready, doubt not, to incline my will to your desires."—The knight thanked me a hundred times, and faid, "Brother, it will be necesfary for us to fet off directly, for be certain we must be halty."-- It was in the year one thousand four hundred, that one morning we set out joyfully from Paris, riding day and night, without delay, till we came to London, where we arrived on a Wednelday at the hour of dinner; and there we faw many knights departing from thence, for the good king Richard was already fet out."

The showy luxurious habit of the knight deserves attention. When the knights were not cased in armour, they wore a dress that seems to have more than Afiatic foftness and effeminacy .--- He is habited in red and gold; the dark part of the sleeve is blue, the light part white. The author is in green; the ground proper, and the back ground blue and gold in diamonds.

No. XXI.

an theen."





the for of the dold of Americality who was a fair young backeles, to be between the fair of the fair of the property before hims and rate made him a leaded, which for the fair of the breve and willing, for the are valued visitions of the far the peace that he were the fair of the peace force are the fair of the fair

## the beness on that sir No. XXI. has decreased and

# THE KNIGHTING OF HENRY, SON TO THE DUKE OF LANCASTER.

K ING Richard being with his forces in Ireland, confers, with great marks of kindness, the order of knighthood on the son of Henry duke of Lancaster and earl of Derby, then in banishment. This son was afterwards king Henry the Fifth.

The author fays as follows:

En ce faifant, le roy, qui les tiepags Porte en blafon, fiff rens de toutes pars, Faire & tantost pavons & estandars En bault leber. Apres fift, il de brap cuer, fans amer, Le fils au duc de Lanceastze mander, Dui effoit bel & jeune bacheler, Et abenant. Et puis le fift chevalier, en vifant, Mon beau coufin, foiez preu et baillant; Deloze mais car pou abes baillant Sans-conquezir. Et pour le plus bonnoger et chezir, En accioiffant fon bien & fon plaifir Affin telle, qu'il en euft foubenir, Plus longuement, En fill d'autzes viii. on bir. &c.

"Whilst this was doing, the king, [Richard] who bears in blazon the leopards,\* caused pavons and standards to be set on high, in every part of the field; after which, with kind heart, without bitterness, he commanded

<sup>\*</sup> Alluding to the arms of England, which were formerly three leopards.

the son of the duke of Lancaster, who was a fair young bachelor, to be brought before him, and there made him a knight, saying, "My fair cousin, be brave and valiant; for sew are valiant without conquering." And that he might confer the greater honour upon him, and fix this pleafure more lastingly in his mind, he [the king] also made eight or ten more knights at the same time."

The king's garment, and the trappings of his horse, are red and gold showers; all the armour and helmets (in this, and through the whole of these thirteen illuminations) are of a lead colour. Prince Henry's garment is blue, and the figure behind the king is in blue, and the next to him is red; the trees and the ground proper; the back ground red, with gold stripes and flowers; the standard (which is the arms of England) proper, and the streamer blue and gold flowers.

Courte de tient, le ries, put l'es lles par Boote de bielen, All cente de desdie pa Febre d'étable modern l'admisse l'

Annes fill, it derbes englis stabilitate Te bis op des de Asango-Asango-Asango Sincapolis of Oscion Incipier.

desails as lealing to the absence the

moding Bloodypu partitionally

and it of county sold at the page of the Barbara of the Barbara of the Barbara of the County of the

"Vibilit this was doing, the langs [Richard] who begre in blaces the logants," carried previous and illandards to be fit on high the course reached for the start as the start which, with long bound, without blaces are seen

nation ments that areas of Reguland, which were America three before

or lett an inic attonio for the

Control stated and

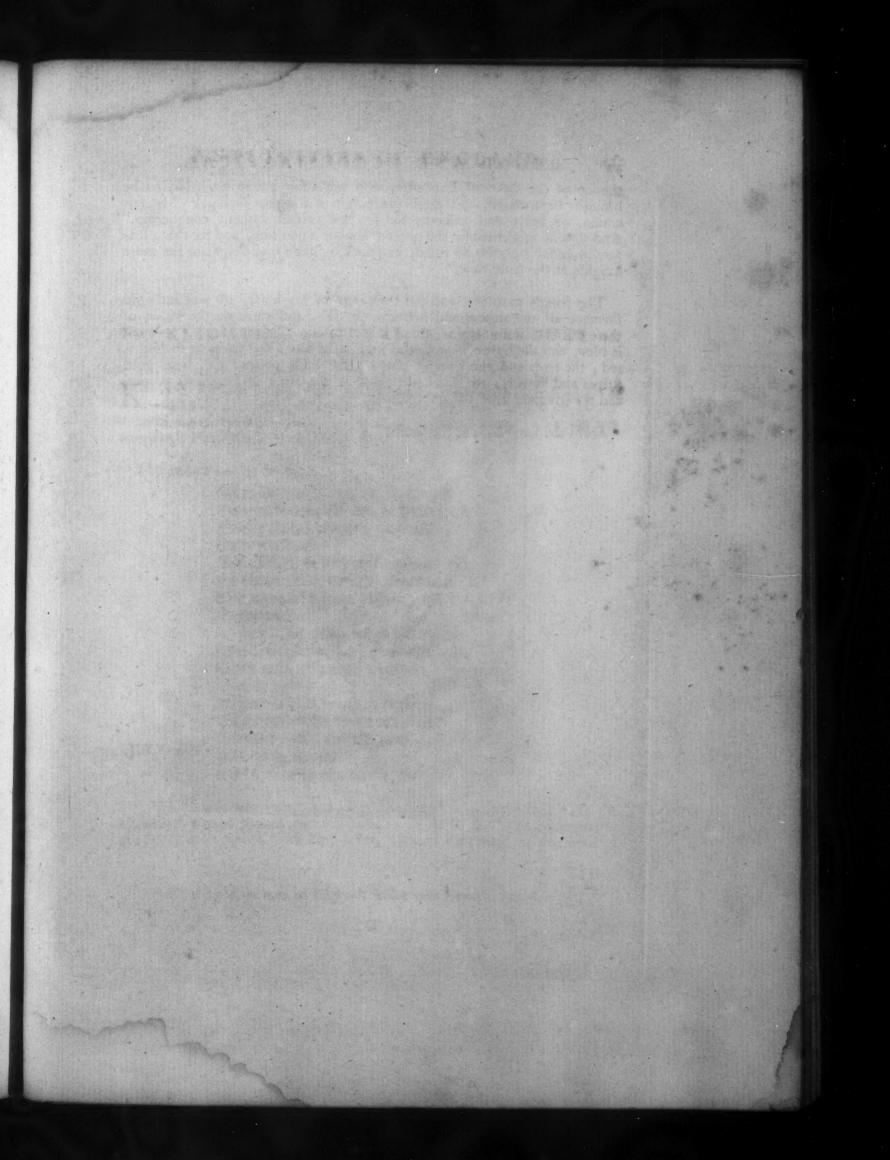
instale 13

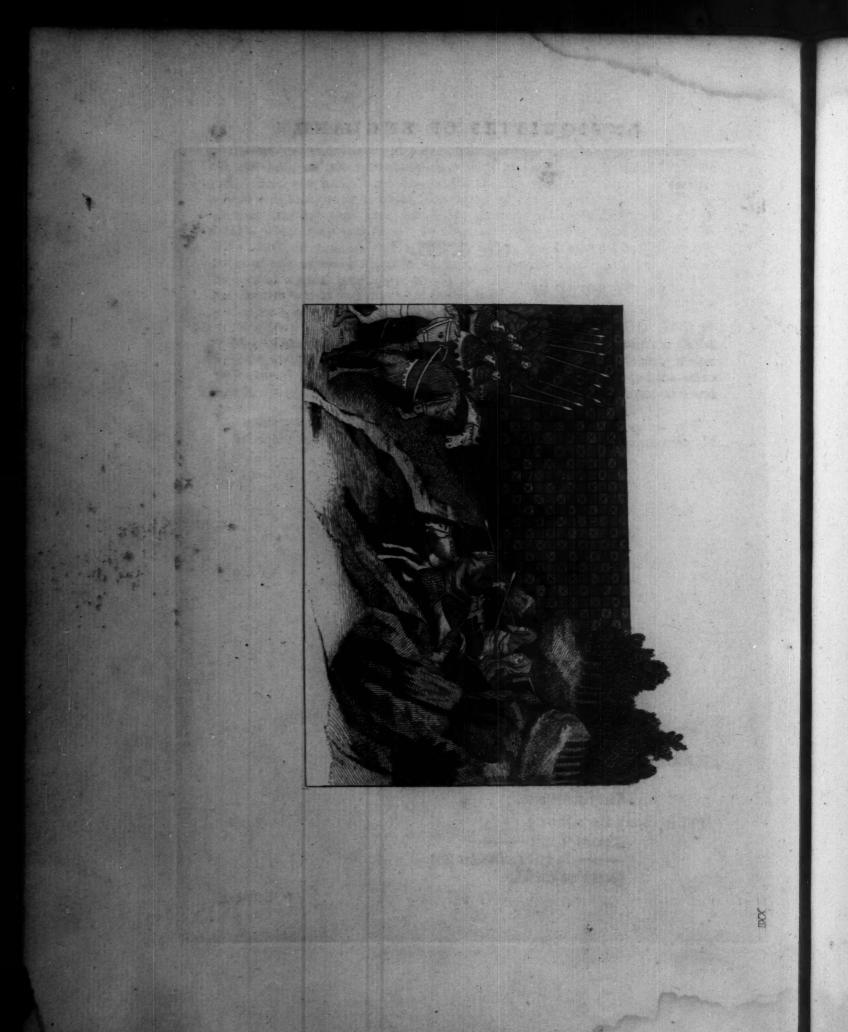
From the fame MS. as the former.

No. XXIL

a has han as as and to solub

attenviolation line is the in-





the adventure of the manufactor, were time to less Magnethores taking the adventures of the manufactor, were wish high lefts; the months I caunda for the first set and a some for which he set and our first set indicate.

# ting a hold be suite to march. No. XXII. In he will here, for hard there have

this country they have but shapen and much redired only with

# INTERVIEW WITH MAC MURROUGH.

MAC MURROUGH (or, as the French author calls him, Maquemore) is drawn coming forth from between two woods, to meet Thomas Spencer, earl of Glocester, the king's commander in chief; upon which a conference ensues. The Irish are described as riding without saddle, stirrups, boots, &c.

The author gives the following curious description of the appearance of Maquemore:

Entze deux bois, alles loing de lamer, Maquemore, la montaigne abaler, Uly & Dirlois; que pas ne fcay nombzer Pot foison. Un chebal, ot fans fele ne agron, Dui lui aboit coufte, ce disoiton, Duatze cens baches, tant effoit bel et bon; Car pou d'aggent A en pais, pource comunment Mazchandent eulr a besteg, seulment. En Descendant, couzoit fi aspzement Dua mon adbig, Oncques mais jour de ma be ne bis Courze fitoff liebze, cezf ne brebig, D'autze beffe, pour certain la vous bis Comme il faisoit. En sa main bertze un bazde poztoit Bzant & longue, De quoy moult bein gettoit. Sa femblaunce ainst comme il effoit Mees pourtraite.

[Then comes the picture.]

### REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL

"Between two woods, at a distance from the sea, Maquemore, taking the advantage of the mountains, was with his Irish; the number I cannot justly say. He had a horse [on which he sat] without stirrups or saddle, which cost him, as it was said, four hundred cows, it was so valuable; for in that country they have but little money, and merchandize only with beasts, which they exchange. In descending [from the wood towards the king's host] he rode so swiftly, that in all my life I never saw either hare, stag, or any other beast, able to keep pace with him. In his right hand he carried a great long dart, which he could use very dexterously. His appearance was as you may here see painted.—[Here comes in the picture.] ——Before the wood, the assembly was made near to a little rivulet."

Mac Murrough has a light pink robe over his shoulder; and the figure next to him is in white, with a red cap; and the third figure is red, with a white cap. The middlemost figure of the soldiers is in red, and the other two in blue; the ground and trees proper, and the back ground blue and a gold.

Tallitta Internations promote and the state of the state

**建设** 高级设计设备 地位计 的现在分词形式

all that the second second as a second

nd what me of the land many is

etten etta in decisa also el el

and address to the out of the

Clies ponesseics.

- alog thin contra

distinct of the

[The comes the picture.]

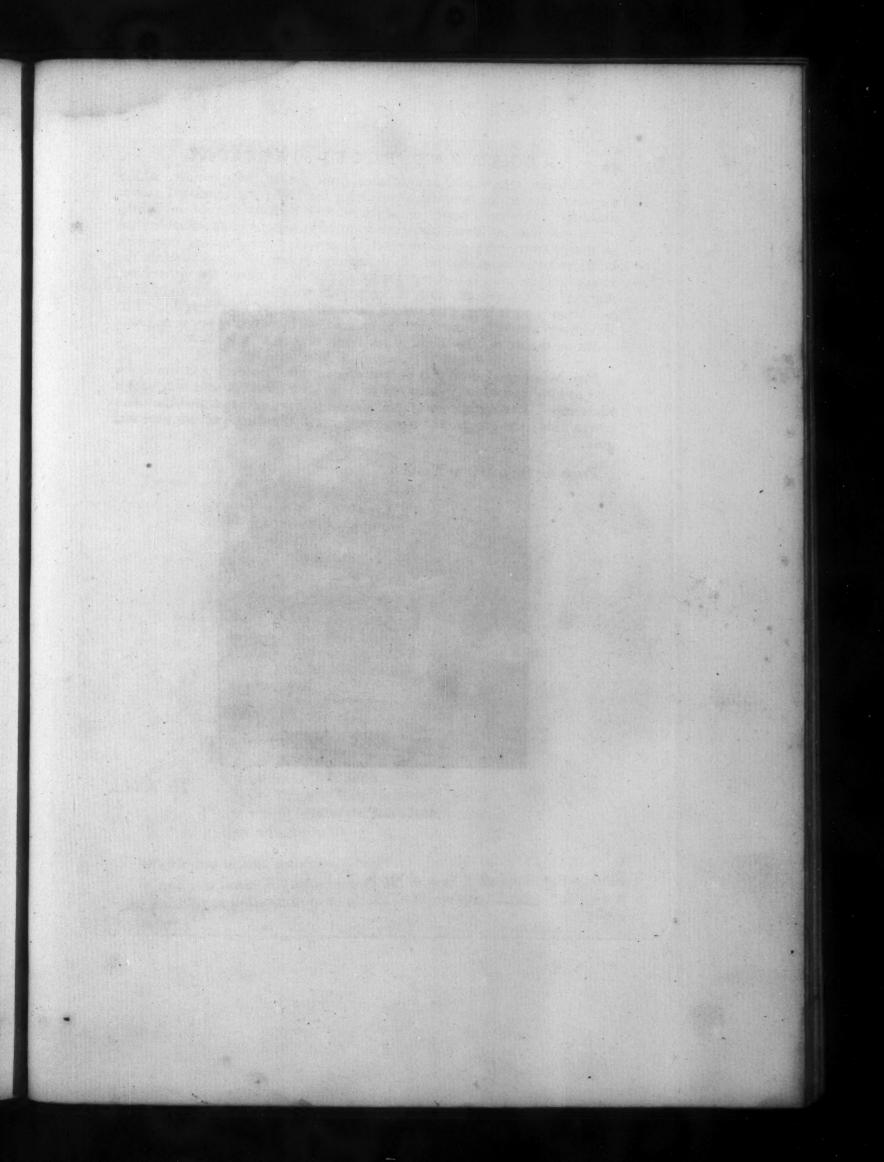
statistics have an emprete track

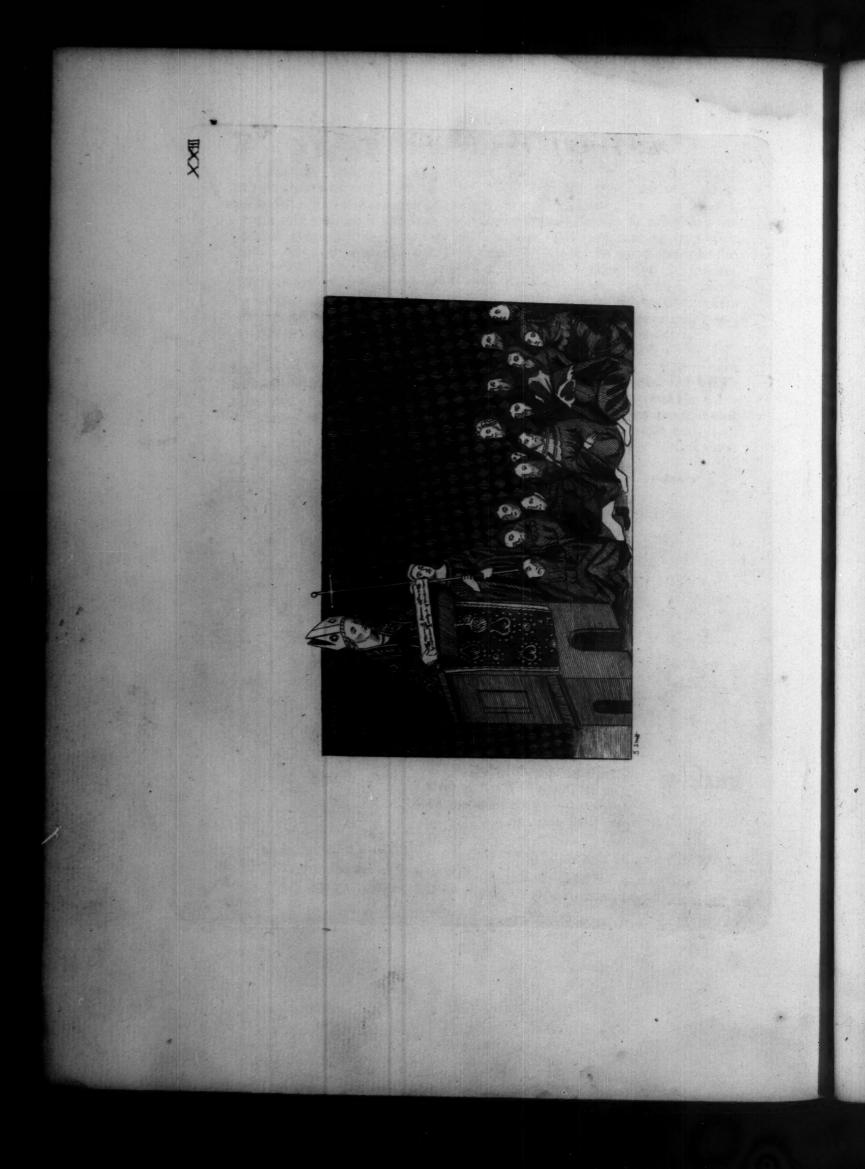
in many house were and other or

From the fame MS. as No. XX.

Dalawis S

No. XXIII





and I have entered to the country side in the country and I then each The flor collisions find nothing shoot were their collection of the best collection.

### No. XXIII.

## THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY PREACHING TO THE PEOPLE.

WHILE king Richard is in Ireland, he receives intelligence that Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, had publicly preached of the great wrongs done to Henry duke of Lancaster, and had produced a bull from Rome, promising Paradise to all that would aid him against his enemies.

The author speaks as follows:

one that has ender on

Et comment quant il azziba primer En fon pais, il filt aux gens prechier L'agrebelque be Cantozbie fier Disant, ainsi, Des bonnes gens, entendes tous ici ; Hous favez bien comment le Roy Dengy? A grant tort botze feigneur Denzy, Et lang raifon. Et pource jay fait impetracion Au faint Peze, qui eff noftze patzon, Due treffous ceuly aubont remission De leur pechies, De quoy oncques ils fitient entachies. De puis l'euze qu'il3 fuzent baptifier. Qui lui aidezont tous reztains enfoies Celle journee. Et belenci la bulle leeller, Due la Pappe de Rome la lobee Ma envoie, & pour bons tous donne, .. Mes bons amis, &c.

Which may be thus translated:

"And now, when he [duke Henry] first arrived in his country, he caused the archbishop of Canterbury to preach to the people, saying, "My good friends,

### 46 REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL

friends, all of you who are here have heard of the evils which the king Richard hath done to your lord Henry, and that without any reason. For this cause I have prayed to faint Peter, who is our patron, that all those who shall aid the duke shall have speedy pardon and remission of all their sins, which they may have committed from the hour of the baptism to the present time. And here behold the sealed bull which the Pope of Rome hath sent to me, my good friends, to confirm the same to you."

The archbishop's robe is red and gold, his mitre white and gold; the figure holding the cross is in a lead colour: the first of the five sitting front figures is in a light pink; the next blue, and his legs white; the next in purple, the next in red, and the last in green: the other figures are red and blue, the pulpit a light green, the cloth blue and gold, the seal to the bull red, the back ground blue and gold.

This is from the same MS. with No. XX. dan about a semod's

inendes

• So it should certainly be, though the French author has mistakenly, in the second verse, wrote it " le Roy Henry," instead of " le Roy Richart," to whom it undoubtedly alludes.

In fort paid, it is aux irems precised

In bounts paint reminded to the confidence of the bloom to prove the confidence of t

L'arrehelique de Cautorhie fler

Et peurs jap leif in pripades An lains Deis, que en nous corrên Der relleus uni pagsent sindikon

miant, ainti,

Co famo railen.

De leut pariles.

Oses bons and a sec.

Which may be thus trugilated :

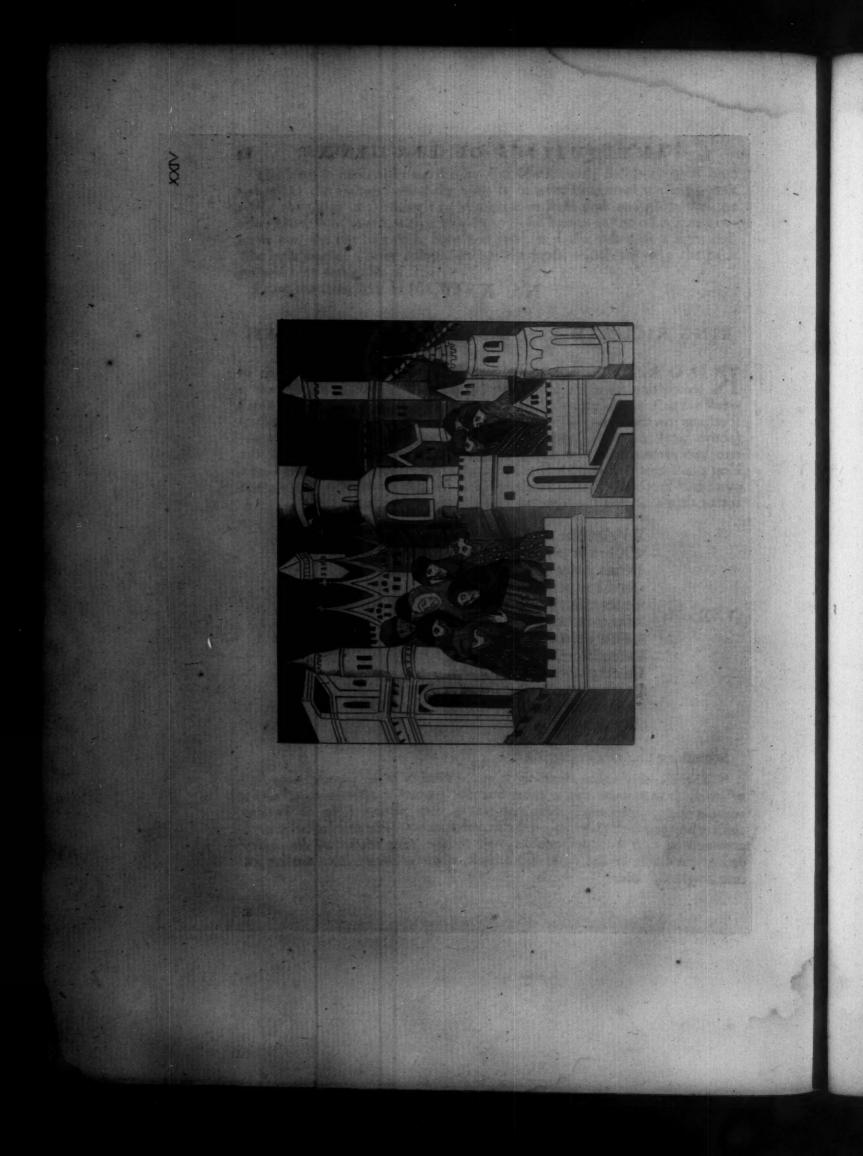
Dite la Pappe de Rouse da lever Da entode, é potté vous cous cous dannes

"And now, when he [dighe | heavy] hish strived in his country, he caused the suchbishop of Canterbury to preach to the people, fayings "My good

of the great wrongs done to Heary duke of Laccalton and had moduced a

No. XXIV.

Special was destroyed in the Control of the Control world and the street of the street and the street a The an House of the all the following the the region of the second of th KET TOTAL Service of the later of the later of The second second second THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF



The king is habited in a red cobe and black cowl; Salifbury is in blue and cold; the bifted behind the king is in a far blue cowl and dark pink cobe; the figure at the king's right hand is in hight pink and gold, and the other above him as eed, with a blue cap. The figures in the other comparagree are, the one in a dark blue and gold, and the other in a light red. The bittedrags of a fonc colour, except the tools, which are red; the back

### No. XXIV. Was all amit and more

### KING RICHARD WITH HIS FRIENDS AT CONWAY.

KING Richard having landed at Milford Haven, is here drawn as consulting with his friends at Conway castle. He seems to wear a priest's black cowl, probably by way of disguise. The person (in blue) speaking to the king, is John Montacute, earl of Salisbury; the bishop (above him) in a cowl, seems to be Merks, bishop of Carlisse. In a separate compartment to the right, are John Holland, duke of Exeter, the king's half-brother, and Thomas Holland, duke of Surrey, son to the king's other half-brother, Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, deceased.—The French author thus describes the scene which he has here depicted:

A l'aslambler du Roy contour, En lieu de jose, y'ot moult grant doulour, Pleurs plains supirs n'y rent pas sejour, Genirs ne dueil; Certes cestost grant pitie avoir dueil Leur countenance & seur mortel acueil. La conte avoit la face de son mueil Desconlource, Au Roy conta sa dure destince, Et comment sait avoit son assemblee, Quant descendu su de la mer salice. En Engleterre.

Something like this in English:

No. XXV.

of grief, so that there was nothing but the mournful appearance of tears, complainings, sighs and groans; it was a very piteous sight to see the anxiety and grief which was upon their countenances. The earl [of Salisbury] appeared at best but disconsolate, and to the king recounted his cruel destiny, and how he had gathered his host, when he landed from the salt sea into England," &c.

#### B REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL

The king is habited in a red robe and black cowl; Salifbury is in blue and gold; the bishop behind the king is in a sky blue cowl and dark pink robe; the figure at the king's right hand is in light pink and gold, and the other above him in red, with a blue cap. The figures in the other compartment are, the one in a dark blue and gold, and the other in a light red. The buildings of a stone colour, except the roofs, which are red; the back ground blue and gold.

Total State of the confidence of the confidence

speaking to too hing, is John Mayorenessens as resigned you below (above him) in a cert, there is the deleter of the deleter of the cert.

strend aller de la comparte del la comparte de la comparte del la comparte de la

VING RICHARD WORK STRUCKS

Committee ou the selden he'l for

An Maria of the color of the state of the st

Lette State english the following state.

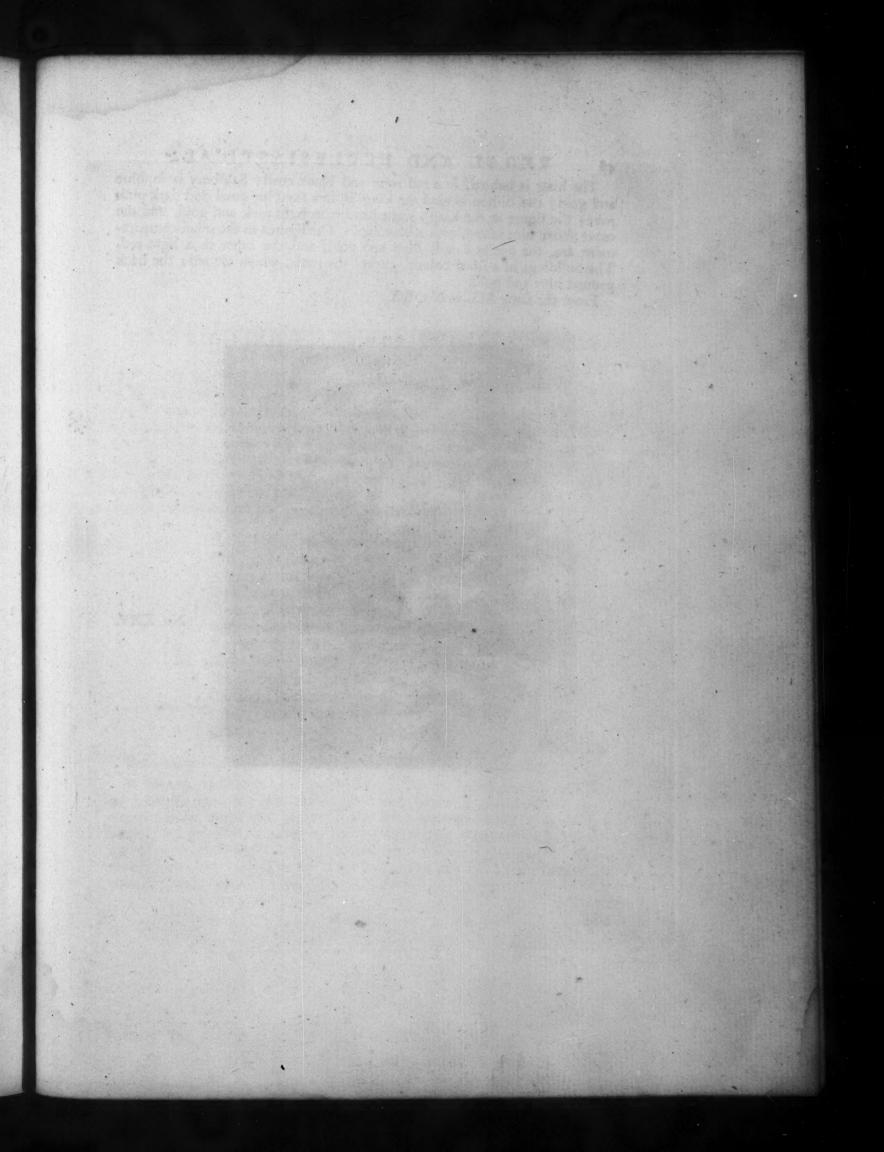
of grief, to that there was included but and senses of dependance of senses, and consistent of senses, and consistent with the consistence of the sense of the confidence of t

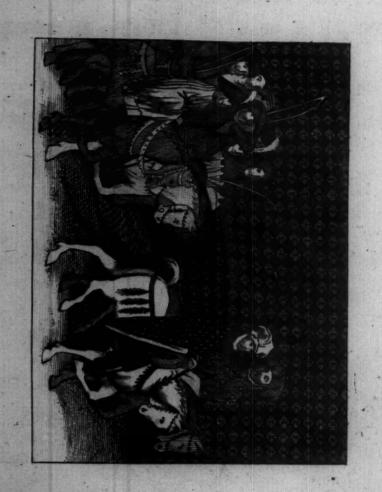
delines on trium?

the state of the s

From the fame MS. as No. XX.

No. XXV.





for he should be very anxious to know whether peace or was was intended sowards him."

The chief figure is in blue and gold, with a red cap and black boots, and the trappings of his horfe are red; the other is in red and gold, and a blue cap, and black trappings; the horfes are of an amber-coloured brown. The principal figure of the attendants is in green (this is the author) and the two on either fide of him in VXXVIIO Mown caps; and the light figure is in white, and a red cap. Ground proper, and back ground blue and gold,

## THE EMBASSY OF KING RICHARD SENT TO THE DUKE OF LANCASTER.

THE king fends the duke of Exeter and the duke of Surrey to the duke of Lancaster at Chester, to confer with him, and come to an agreement to terminate their difference. He keeps only sixteen persons with him at Conway.

The author writes thus:

Pour envoiez deberg le duc Bengi, Dr advint il que par eulz fu choifi Le duc Dercestze, car on eust un faille La atzoubes; Domme qui sceuft fi lagement pagler, De unggant fait pronouncier & conter. Avecques lui fift le bon Roy alez Son beau coulin. Qui effoit duc de Soudzay. Le matin Partizent, euly du Roy le quel de fin Cuer leur plia de abjeger la chemin Et De bein faige, Et que tresbein lui comptent tout l'affaire Que cy devant abez oy retzaize; Affin telle que de lui puiffent traire Accost ou pair.

MONING WALL

Thus in English:

"The duke of Exeter was chosen [by the king] to be sent to the duke Henry; for amongst all his company there was none that could speak more sensible, or set an important affair in a juster light, With him the king also sent his cousin, the duke of Surrey. They set forth in the morning, and the king earnestly besought them to be speedy in their journey, and execute their commission with all the care and dispatch that they could;

### REGAL AND ECCESIASTICAT

for he should be very anxious to know whether peace or war was intended towards him."

The chief figure is in blue and gold, with a red cap and black boots, and the trappings of his horse are red; the other is in red and gold, and a blue cap, and black trappings; the horses are of an amber-coloured brown. The principal figure of the attendants is in green (this is the author) and the two on either side of him in blue, with brown caps; and the light figure is in white, and a red cap. Ground proper, and back ground blue and gold.

From the fame MS. as No. XX. DMIN TO. YEE A 8 M H THT

THE king feeds the dues of hereter and the dules of Surrey to the dules of Lantafeer at Cheffee, to comes with him and come to an with him at Course.

emple and a second and a second

spens creating atheogle due Pengl. Are noticed that were entre to choose as but persial it, as on our up telle

enforcement of the particle of the control of the c

related \$1000 god bloom of blood proofs in the god blood blood of significant blood of significant and bloods of proposes we seem on the blood

arished the through builders sup the

MARKET WATER WATER OF THE TR

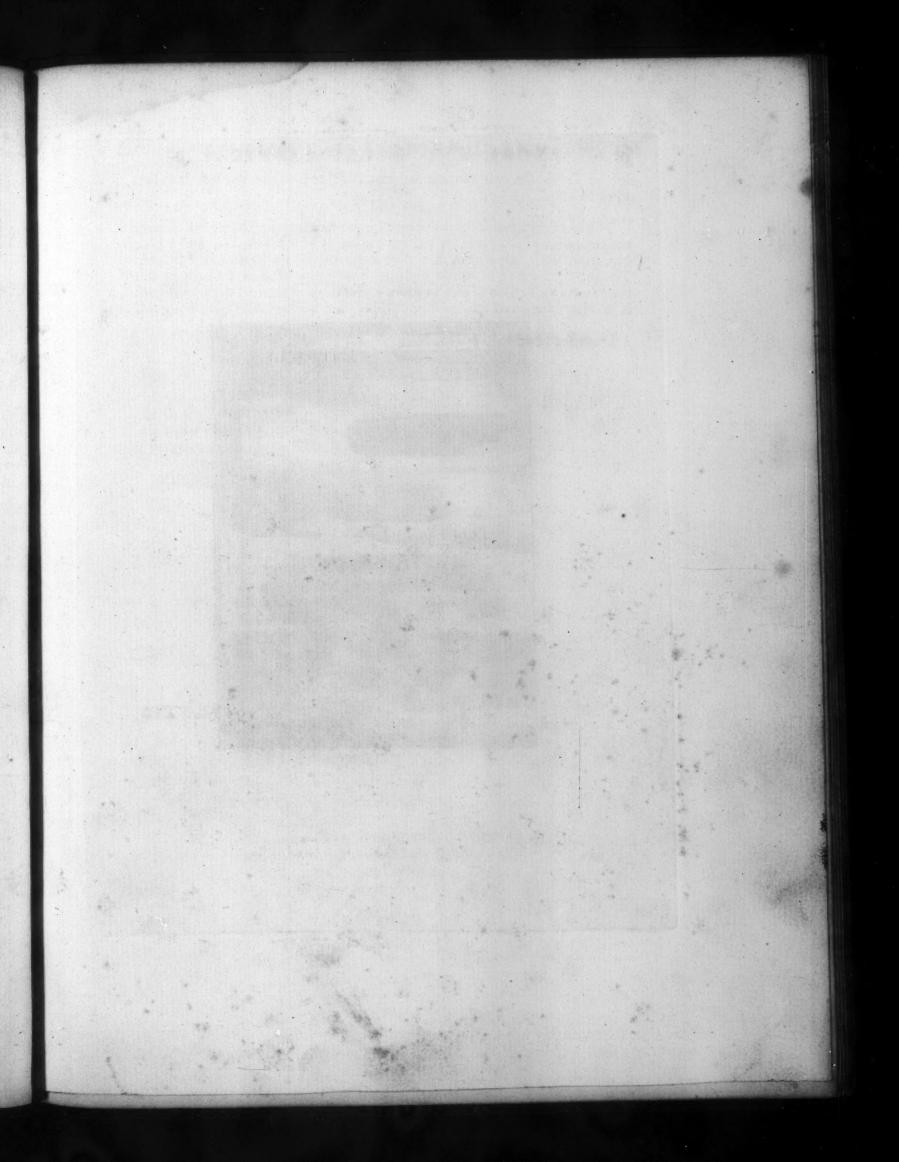
enter de l'autoire de l'abordisse de l'action de l'action de la company de l'action de l'a

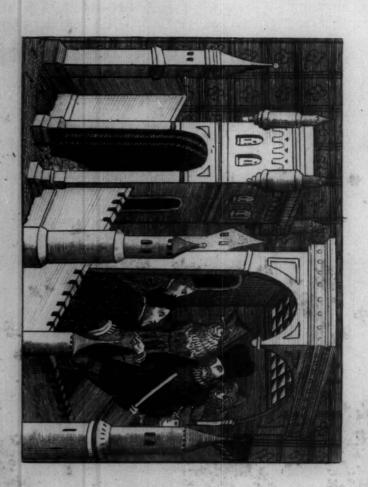
interior livel

No XXVE

The author writing above

Fine dolce of Exeter was cholen [by the king] to be feat to the dukt Heary a for amongit all has company there was none that could focal more stables, or set an important affair in a juster light. With him the case also feat his could, the duke of Surrey. They let forta uring motained and the king earneally belonged them to be speedy in their somners, and execute their committion with all the care and disputed that they could:





In English:

And they directed their freps to the calcle where duke Flenry was, who rejoiced examinally when he faw them, and caused them to be featled with great presented assity. This done, he faid to the duke of Exeter, "I before thee, tak brother, without the leaft refraint, to tell me what news.

you be not be not be contrary, very distanceful and unhappy."---Than he entered upon his discourse in a most paty XXX a.off relating the reasons for which

### THE INTERVIEW WITH DUKE HENRY.

THE dukes of Exeter and of Surrey are introduced to the duke of Lancaster, who is in black, being in mourning (I suppose) for the death of John of Gaunt, his father. Henry duke of Lancaster only detains the duke of Exeter, who had married his lister, but imprisons the duke of Surrey.

The original runs thus:

Ma. XXVII

Au duc Henry fuzent menes le pas in . M amil el mois Doit on chaftel, qui fu fait acompas, Au ceur en ot grant foie & grant foulas Quant il les bit ; Tres bonne chieze par femblance leur fift; Et puis apres au duc Derceffre Dit, Dr ca beau freze lang plus de contre dit De vos nouvelles, Je bous fupple, que bous me bies qu'elles. Ils font beau freze. - One font pas trop belles, Dour monfeigneur, ains font laides & felles. mont moult boulant. Sui et mazzy et lors lui ba comptant Treffagement tout ce qu'cy Debant, Abes op quant ils furent pagtant D'avec le Roy, &c.

Le duc Henry les kilt en deux partie, Avec lui kist son beau freze tenir, La duc Dercestre; Et le bon duc de Souldray kist il mettre, Et ensermer ens ou chastel de Cestre, Du'il y'a maint belle fenestre, Et maint hault mur.

In

#### In English:

"And they directed their steps to the castle where duke Henry was, who rejoiced extremely when he saw them, and caused them to be feasted with great pretended amity. This done, he said to the duke of Exeter, "Is befeech thee, fair brother, without the least restraint, to tell me what news you bring."---[He answer'd] "It is what will not be very pleasing to my lord, but, on the contrary, very distasteful and unhappy."---Then he entered upon his discourse in a most prudent manner, relating the reasons for which he left the king," &c.

[And this he did in so plain and open a manner, and was seconded by

Surrey fo, that Henry was very angry, and proceeded to violence.

"The duke Henry ordered them to be parted, and his half-brother, the duke of Exercer, he caused to be kept with him; but the good duke of Surrey was shut up closely in the castle of Chester," &cc.

Lancaster is in black; the two dukes as before; the foldier by Lancaster is in a light pink, with gold flowers; the buildings as before, except the roofs, which are blue; the back ground red, striped with gold.

Dist na chedel, sui fe fait e murai. Le ceix en st ponciou é greut foului

et ein denne ehrer for konflure lei, a. l. 1802 diese open of hat die archie arc. 1801 te bedie hat kan han plank de tontje off

ise house Capples and body had bed an'chies are foundation there,—there was their bediever their members when when the bed a terms

> spone mode bossess. Spot et many et loca (vi for complant Treffaginisations is qu'er revant. Coes er esmatrif foccar partent

Ar one dency les bit en wur partie. Ave dui fict lon bene freze tenie.

estituti p'a maint beile fenetige.

Er le von vie de Honfdrap ülf it merken. Et enfermer eins on edulkel de Celkie.

Dater le Men. no.

Ar our Derceller;

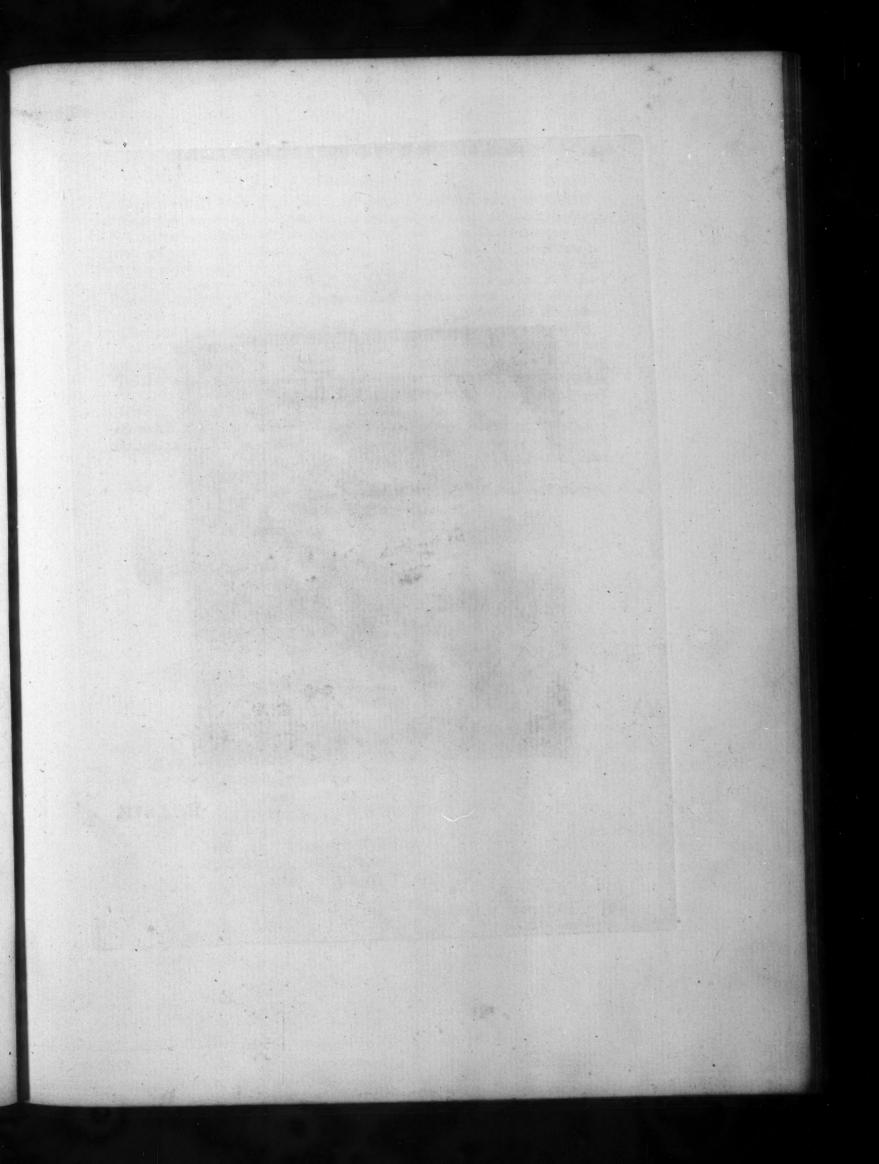
der mains hands much

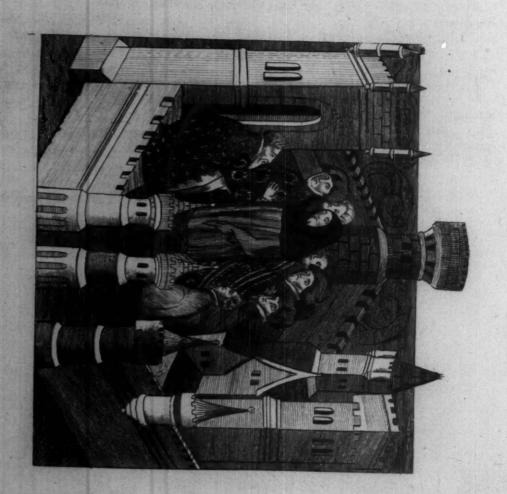
all and in the Co

alloduon Fau act

From the fame MS. with No. XX and three quantity and and

No. XXVIII





In Hapliffe their set of the Hapliffe their water in a hittle wells, and found hing Richard in the court of delikery, and found hing Richard in the court, and with hear the rath of delikery, and the both one follows and the found to the found of delikery has been not that I from all a second to the found of the foun

## between you and him that benefit on that he good friends. It please you to hear me locak what .IIVXX .oN without deceit, ---If you will

# INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE EARL OF NORTHUM-BERLAND AND KING RICHARD.

THE earl of Northumberland (Henry Percy, first earl) comes from duke Henry to persuade the king to go with him, and delivers his message on his knees. The person by the king is the earl of Salisbury. Northumberland plainly tells the king of the errors of his government, and promises him that the differences between him and the duke of Lancaster shall be determined by parliament: this he offers to confirm by oath.

#### The author fays:

From the figure MG with No. XX. Lors le conte monta En un vaillel & leaue oultie palla, Le roy Richart ens chastel trouba, Et abec lui Trouba le conte de Salfebery, Et lefuelque de Mezlille ainfi. La dist au roy—Size, le duc Bengy Macy tamis, Afin qu'acort entre bous deur foit mig. Et que foies befozemais bons amis, Sil vous plaift, fize, & que ie foie ops, Be bous dizap Ce qu'il bous mande ne biens nen mentizay. Se bous boules effie bon fime & brap, Et treftous ceutr, qui ty bous nommeray; Faire benir A certain jour, pour juffice acomplir, A Westmoultze, le parlement obir, Due boug fezes entze boug deur tenir, Par loyaulte; Et que grant juge foit il rellitue D'engletezze, comme l'aboit effe Te duc son pere, & tout son parente, Plus de cent ans.

all

#### In English thus:

"The earl [of Northumberland] passed over the water in a little vessel, and found king Richard in the castle, and with him the earl of Salisbury, and the bishop of Carlise also. And he said to the king, "Sire, the duke Henry hath sent me, that I should use my endeavour to make an accord between you and him. that henceforth you may be good friends, if it please you to hear me speak what I am commanded, without deceit.—If you will be a good and true judge, and speedily cause those to come some certain day to Westminster, whom I shall name to you, that justice may be done between you two there, loyally, in the open parliament; and that the office of great judge [seneschall, or high steward] of England shall be restored to duke Henry, which was held by the duke his father, and his ancestors, more than one hundred years," &c.

Northumberland is in blue and gold; the king and Salifbury as before; the small figure in front is in a light pink, the next in blue, the next blue and gold, and the last green; the slat roofs red, and the turret tops blue; the back ground blue, flowered with gold.

From the same MS. with No. XX.

No. XXVIII.

The author has

alughe stuck of black

The house only

and lowerite;

AND ALCOHOLD VALUE

illes et con con section

En un artier a teine relitie gadag. La con Aldoca era candid benang.

The an early carry break doing the area.

to the state of the party of the court of

grand to a set and will be not being set. The exclusion where and the contract of

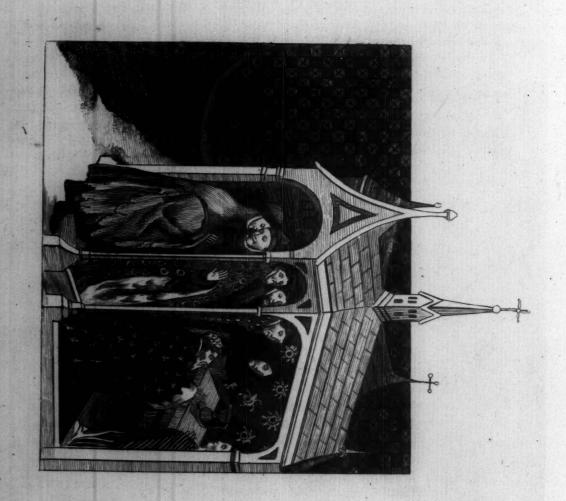
A critical jour. pour luiller acouplit. A confimentia, it performent oblig

House boug feing entry bond beun toning

Ar ame grant ince that it realists We not incorrect a tool took the Near incorrect a tool too partite.

And the party and and and an annon more than all





declared." - Ther both the king and the earl heard the trade devoully The carl directly after, without the least latitudion, made outh upon the body of our Lord -Alast his blood might well tue cold, when he lonew that the each web contract to his intentions, and only, taken the better to carry on his deligns in order to perform the promise he had made to becray

# the king into the hand of the Make, the provides had palled between them, one of them thinking ereity, and the other fall word. No. No.

#### THE ACCORD BETWEEN THE EARL OF NORTHUM-BERLAND AND KING RICHARD

THE earl of Northumberland confirms by lotelling data, and of the facrament, the truth of his preceding engagement, that the different the facrament, the truth of Lancafter shall be determined in ferences between the king and the duke of Lancaster shall be determined in parliament: on which the king confents to go with him.

The author writes as follows:

the perfor with his hand

Lors respondi le conte; Mon seigneur, faites faczes le cozps noftze feigneur, Je juggay qu'il n'a point de fabeur Ence fait cp, Et que le Duc le tenza tout cuft Due la mabes op comter icy. Chascun deuly la debotement op Le melle dize. Le counte alors fans, plus riens conterdire fift le fezement, fur le corps noffze Size. Clas! le sanc lui vevoit bein deszize, Car le contraire Saboir il bein non obstant bolt il faige Welezement, tel que moes retraize Pour acomplir fon bolour, & par faire Ce que promis Aboit au duc, qu'il ot au roy tramis; Ainst fizent entreulr leur compromis. L'un penfoit mal, & l'autze encozes pis.

Which may be thus translated:

No. XXXX.

"Then answered the earl [of Northumberland] "My lord, make holy the body of our Lord, and I will fwear that I have spoke the truth in this matter, and that the duke [of Lancaster] will perform all which I have

declared."---Then both the king and the earl heard the mass devoutly. The earl directly after, without the least hesitation, made oath upon the body of our Lord.---Alas! his blood might well run cold, when he knew that the oath was contrary to his intentions, and only taken the better to carry on his design, in order to perform the promise he had made to betray the king into the hands of the duke; for promises had passed between them, one of them thinking evilly, and the other still worse."

The figure behind the king is in blue and gold; the person with his hand lifted up is in red and gold, a blue sleeve, and light linen; the figure without is in pink, and blue legs and feet, and the other discoursing with him is in blue and gold; the priest is in blue strip'd with gold; the step green, the cup gold, and the altar blue and gold; the ground proper, and the roof blue; back ground blue and gold. The king himself and North-aumberland are habited as before.

ferences between tilk it the and call allille de Lancary land be agreen and it

Together the property of the market for the contract of the co

In course alord fant, plusdedenid odwich of Actoromone, duction organization folds. Seast de lanc dus omore actoromy for

esteers it brus som oblised bill il fatte Esterniset, til rom mert roksige Peternisette fon boldning ik and like

Arone ou vue, qu'à vi ou rop tonnis : Ind kieur correule leur compionis. L'un periote mal, E Paurze encrets pir.

carinenene: on writing extended in the pow

the claim and

and illimate

Cart le command

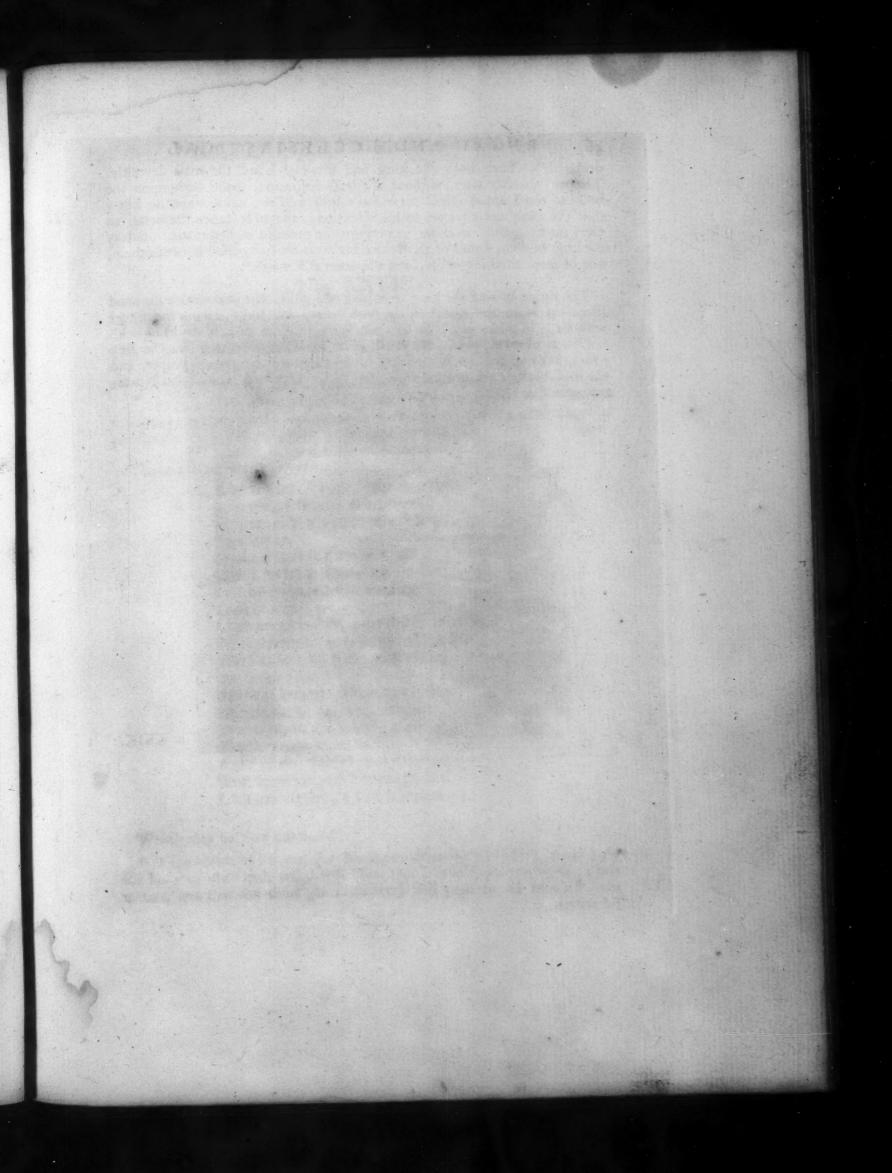
minister step : To

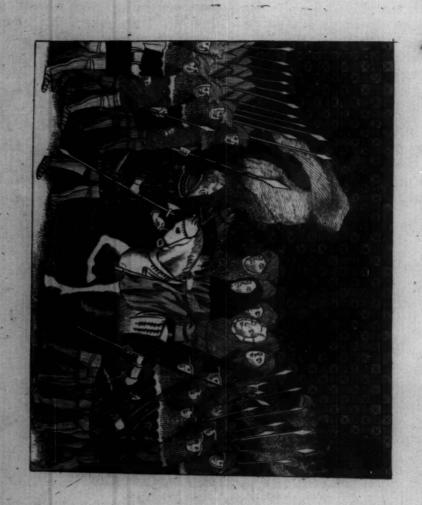
Which may be thus translated :

: awolln't seguing amount of T

No. XXIX.

or Then answered the earl [of Northomberland] " his lord, make holy the Cody of our Lord, and I will swear that I have spoke the truth in this watter, and that the duke [of Lancaster] will perform all which I have declared."





of the rock itelf; to that when we had passed from valley to valley, we saw the people of the electronged in battle array, armed in coats of mail. —— Thus speaking amongst outfolves (says the author), we are

proached to them at the diffance of about a low floot, when the earl came, and fell-upon his losses on the ground, faving to the king. " My true lord,

be not displicated, for the country is up in arms, as you well know, and these men are for your better guard, XIXX of sing said [for he saw that he was betrayed] "I could well now with the country of many people to attend them me as you have here commanded."

#### THE KING BETRAYED.

As the king goes towards Chefter, he finds a party of foldiers belonging to the earl of Northumberland placed in a valley, the earl (who had gone before) being at their head; who tells the king he had placed these men to guard him to Chefter, as the country was all in arms, &c. The king, alarmed, offers to turn back; but the earl distuades him from a meafure which would resect dishonour upon him, and prevails on him to take some refreshment of bread and wine.

Ala quell batoit la haulte mer, A la quell batoit la haulte mer, D'autze coste on ne povoit passer, Pour la rochaille; Ainsi comunt passer vaille que vaille, Ou estre mort tout parmy la bataille Des gens du conte, qui su arme de maille Et vene dueil.

Ainst parlant nous comunt, approchier Deuly si comme au trait d'un bon archier, Lors le conte se vin, agenoillier Trestoit a terre, Disant au roy—Ie vous alois querre, Pon droit seigneir, ne vous vueille displere Car le pays est es meu pour le guerre Com vous savez, Assin que meuly sois aleurez.

Lors dist le roy, ie fausse vein allez Sans tant de gens qui cy mandez avez.

No. XXXX

"They rode from the town till they came to the rock, which on one fide was beat by the high sea, and on the other there was no passage because

REGAL AND ECCLESTASTICAL

of the rock itself; so that when we had passed from valley to valley, we saw the people of the earl ranged in battle array, armed in coats of mail.

Thus speaking amongst ourselves (says the author) we approached to them at the distance of about a bow shot, when the earl came, and sell upon his knees on the ground, saying to the king, "My true lord, be not displeased, for the country is up in arms, as you well know, and these men are for your better guard."—When the king said [for he saw that he was betrayed] "I could well have went without so many people to attend upon me as you have here commanded."

The bishop behind the king in a sky-blue cowl; the figure at the king's right hand pink and gold, and a red cap; the first right-hand soldier blue and gold, the next red, and him behind in pink; the first soldier on the left a dark lead colour, the next pink, the next blue, and the last red; the rock and the ground dark green, back ground blue and red. The king himself as before; as is Northumberland, all except his armour, which is of an iron colour, as are all the armours.

Notice to the greek active abover.

and the rolls at an property of the

So the new apolice to the que balle, you all a paint to come paint I hastarde the control of the constant of t

Road and the court of the state of the court

Artiset an edy — It veneralate queens, the artise but the but the but the but the but the current Car to vene the current care to current the current to the

Alan que mente foies acteures. Frois ville trop, is faull, dein alles spans rant de gens qui ep exandes edes.

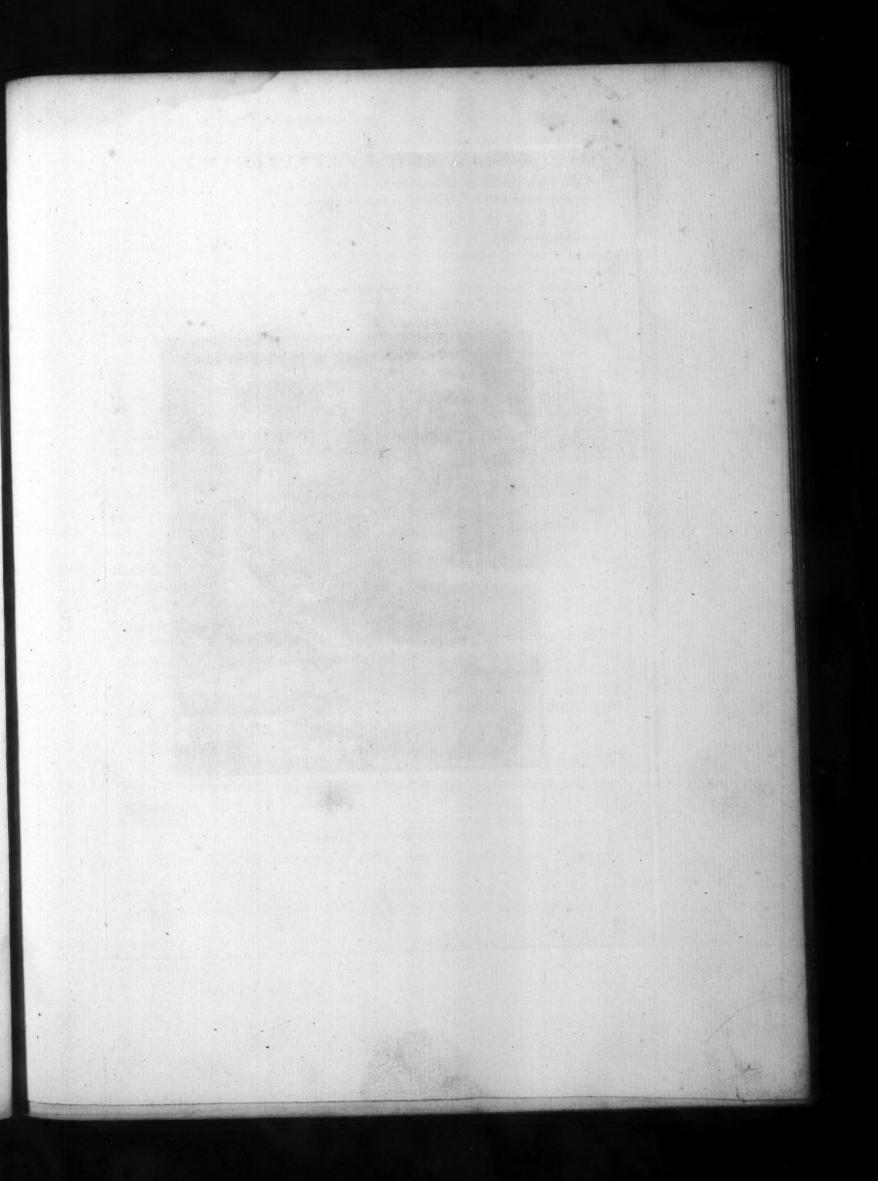
Com bond fabra,

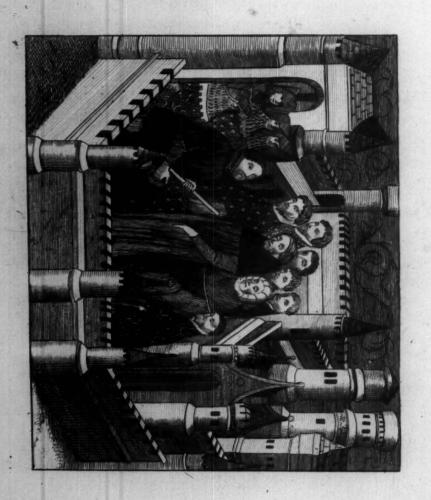
From the fame MS. as No. XX. Shire been no state herter onto

No. XXX

They rode from the town till they came to the rock, which on one fide was best by the high leas and on the other there was no pallage because

alind perfect of the period of the control of the c





Then sic king put off his bood, and foske first, faving in this manner:

Their answered the duke Henry, bowing very low to the ground,

" Fair could of Lancaffer, you are very welcome."

### for the space of 20 or 22 years XXX ook them contented. But it is pleafe my lord, I will aid you to govern them they have been

" My lord, I am come fooser than you commanded men the reafon why will cell you -- The common fand of your people is this. That you have:

#### INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE DUKE OF LANCASTER AND KING RICHARD.

HE king being come to Flint castle, is respectfully saluted by the duke of Lancaster, and there ensues a short conference. To relate this the more exactly, the author (who was prefent) has put it into profe. As this historical passage is extremely curious, I have given it in the author's own words, as follow:

Apres entra la due on chaffel, arme de toutes pieces excepte de bacinet, comme bous pobes beoir en celle pfloize; lozs fift on defcenoze le roy, qui avoit defne en bonjon, & benir a t'encontre ou ouc henzy, le quel de fi toing qu'it l'abifa s'enclina affez bas a teze, et en aprouchant l'un de l'autre il s'enclina le fecond foiz, fon chapel en fa main. Et logs le roy offa fon chappezon, et pagla priner, difant en telle maniege:

" Beau coulin de Lansaffie, bous foies le tresbien benu."

Logs respondi le duc hengy, encline affes bas a tegge,

" Mon feigneur, je lut benu plustoilt que bous ne mabes mande; la ration pourquop fe le bous dizay. La commune renommee de botze peuple ff eft telle, Due bous les abes, par l'espace de 20 ou 22 ans, trete maubaisement et tresrigozeusement goubeznes, et tant qu'ils, n'en font pas une content.-Pais fil plaiff a notze feigneur, je'le bous aidezap a gouvezner meule qu'il na effe goubeine le temps paffe."

Le roy Richart lui respondi alorg,

" Beau coufin de Lancaffre, puis qu'il bons plaiff il nous plaiff bien."

Et fachies de ceztain, que ce font le propres paroles qu'ils dizent eule deur ensemble, &c.

#### Literally thus in English:

" After the duke entered the castle, armed at all points except the bacinet [helmet] as you may fee in this story. Then they caused the king to come down, who had dined in the Keep, that he might meet the duke Henry, who, as far as he faw the king, bowed very low to the ground, and as he approached, he bowed the fecond time, with his cap in his hand. Then the king put off his hood, and spake first, saying in this manner:

" Fair cousin of Lancaster, you are very welcome."

Then answered the duke Henry, bowing very low to the ground,

"My lord, I am come fooner than you commanded me; the reason why I will tell you.—The common fame of your people is this, That you have, for the space of 20 or 22 years, treated them so evilly, and so very rigour-ously governed them, that there is not one of them contented.—But if it please my lord, I will aid you to govern them better than they have been governed in time past."

Then the king Richard answered,

" Fair cousin of Lancaster, since it pleases you, it pleases us well."

And know for certain, that these are the very words which were faid by those two together."

The earl of Salisbury is at the king's right hand; Merks, bishop of

Carlifle, at his left.

The bishop is in a sky-blue robe, and pink cowl; the figure next him, at this left, blue and gold; first soldier behind Lancaster pink; next red; the roofs of the houses blue, and the turret red; the back ground is red, with gold flourishes. The king, Lancaster and Salisbury, as before.

1-19 moin Learning, 162 in Marin Will English but a primaries manner; la railon

pour une part entre la constant de la company de la constant de la

de respies de certour d'une le gane le modes banque au une plant che le comme de respies de la comme del la comme de la comme del la comme de la comme

Therally then in English:

\*\*\* After the dules entered the caltle, armed at all points except the bacinet [before] as you may fee in this flory. Then they cannot see any to come down, who had aimed in the Keep, that he might treet the dule it form, who, as he as he down to king, bested were found that ground, and

The same of the contract of the contract of the contract of the

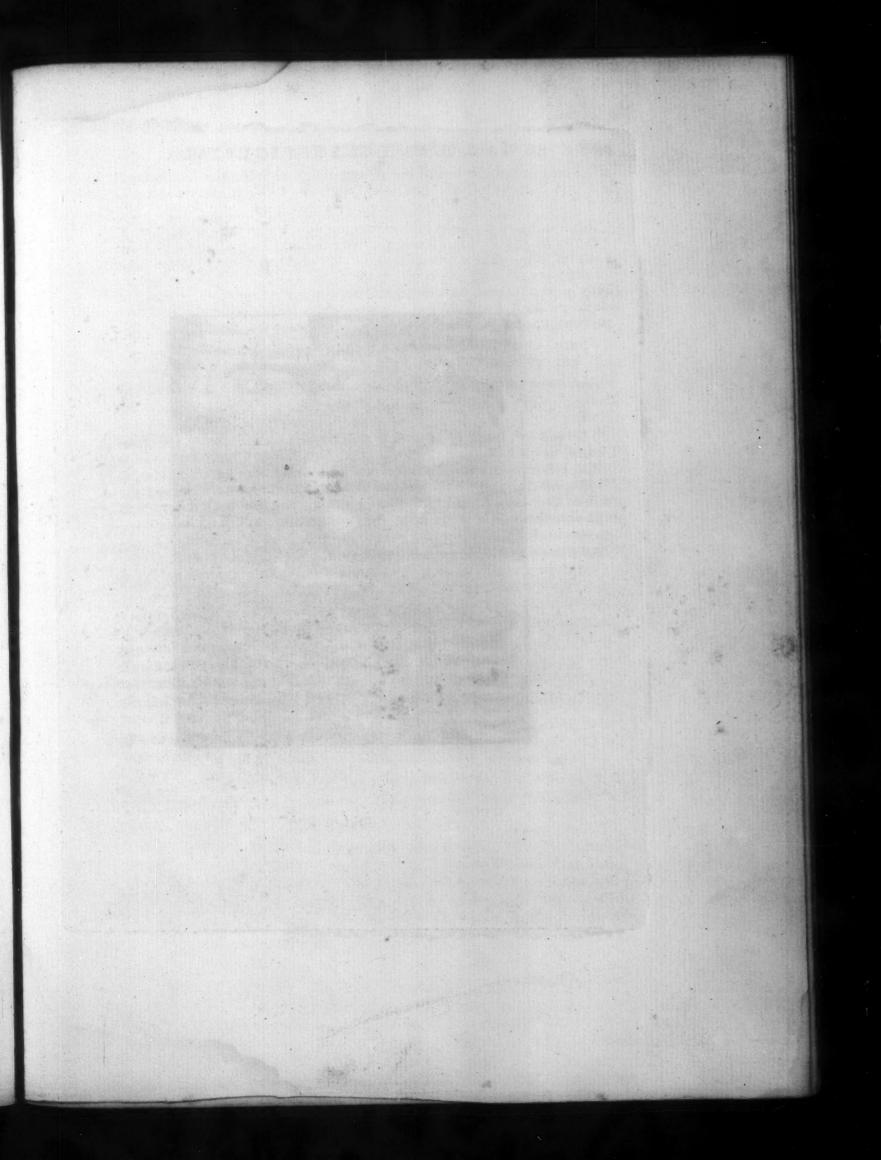
and the death of the content of the property of the service of the

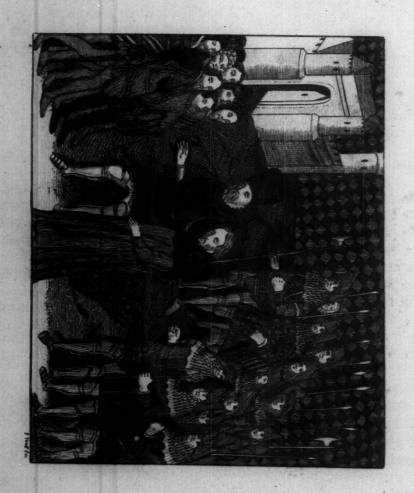
This is from the fame MS, as No. XX.

No. XXXI

beside to reason walker

ato la lamatica del tracció you ale





inframents of mufic and trumpers, rejoicing exceedingly. - And before the faid mayor they carried a fword, in like manner as is done before the king. When the affembly were arrived they followed the kine, and after him the duke Henry, to whom they raid a greater reverence than they had doed to the king, crying aloud in their language, in altumultuous manner, "Long

## live rate good duke of Lancader?" And then they fuid one to enother, "This is a fair miracle which was a few win to chem, in fending the aforefail duke; and how he IXXX to ON all England in lefs than the

#### space of one month; and that he ought singly to be king, who so well knew KING RICHARD CONVEYED TO LONDON.

THE duke of Lancaster leads king Richard into London: they are met by the citizens .--- The French author gives the following account of this meeting: came near the city, at the difference about two miles

Duant Il aprouche a 5 ou 6 mile pres de la bille de Londres, le maire, acoms paigne de grant quantite be communes, ogdonnes, & beffus chaleun meffier, par for de divers daps, boyes & aggibes bindgent a l'encontre de duc Bengy ; a grant quantite d'infigumens & De trompetes bemenant, giant fois & grant confolacion. -Et la partoit on lespee bebant la dit maire, comme Devant le roy, al'assamble le falutzent, et le duc Bengy apres, au qu'el ils firent trop plus grant reberence qu'il n'avoient fait au rop, criant en leur language, b'une bault voir et espouventable, " Mibe le bon duc de Lancaste!" Et Disoit l'un a l'autre. " Due Dieux leur aboit montge beau migacle, quant il lur aboit envoie le Dit due; et comment il aboit conquis tout le ropaume d'Engletege en moins d'un mops; et que bein deboit effre rop, qui ainfi s'avoit conquerit." Et en feoient et gracisent notze Seigneur moult bebotement, bifant, "Due effoit fa boutente et que autrement, ne l'eust it peu avoir sait." Encores, visoient les foles et incredules gens, qu'it conquerroit une des grans parties du mond, et le comparotent bella a Alfrandze le Grant. Ainfi bilant et monopolant. - Aprouchezent De la ville Ccomme a Deux mile, et la s'aggella tout l'off d'une pastie & D'autre; logs dift le duc hengy, mult hault, aux communes de la dit bille. feigneurs, vecy hotze roy! regardes que vous en voles faige." Et ils refpondis rent, a haute boir, " Dous voleg qu't foit mene & Weffmonffre."-Et ainfi le due Bengy delibga fon broit feigneur au turbe de Londges, afin telle que s'ils le faifoient mougir, qu'il peuft dige, " Je fui innocent de ce fait icy."-

- Ainfi eumenegent les comunes & le tuybe de Londges leur roy a Mesmonfige, et la duc tourna au tour de la ville-

#### In English:

"When they approached within 5 or 6 miles of the city of London, the mayor, accompanied with a great number of the common people, all in order, and habited every one according to his trade, with divers flags, came

came thus far to meet the duke Henry; with them they had many various instruments of music and trumpets, rejoicing exceedingly .--- And before the faid mayor they carried a fword, in like manner as is done before the king. When the affembly were arrived they faluted the king, and after him the duke Henry, to whom they paid a greater reverence than they had done to the king, crying aloud in their language, in a tumultuous manner, "Long live the good duke of Lancaster!" And then they said one to another, "This is a fair miracle which God had shown to them, in fending the aforesaid duke; and how he had conquered all England in less than the fpace of one month; and that he ought furely to be king, who so well knew how to conquer." And then they thanked our Lord very devoutly, faying, "That it was his will that these things should be so, or else they could not have been done." And again, these foolish and credulous people said, that he had conquered a great part of the world, and compared him with Alexander the Great. In this manner talked they and boasted.---As they came near the city, at the distance of about two miles, all of them made a ftop, as well one part as the other; and then duke Henry spake aloud to the common people of the said city, saying, "Good people, behold here your king! see what you will do with him." And they answered, with loud voices, "We will have him led to Westminster." --- And so duke Henry delivered his true lord to the common people and mob of London, that if in the end they should put him to death, he might fay, " I am innocent of this deed."-

And to the commons and mob of London conducted their king to Westminster, and the duke turned to the tower of the city."

The principal citizen is in pink, and his hose are green; the figure before him is in green, him behind in red, and the next to him in blue; the first (right hand) foldier is in a deep lead colour, the next in blue, and the third in lead colour; the first of the two that appear above is in pink and gold, and the next red and gold: the ground proper; the roof of the building is red, and the back ground blue and gold.

frigurates, two corrections of a votes on takes late." It is responsi-

· due freiere dellata den deser letennate als enter de Londies, alle tellt den seine ie

" When they approached within 5 to felles of this city of London, the manner account and with a girls nowher of the alcomon beople, all in order and habited every one according to his place with divers dags,

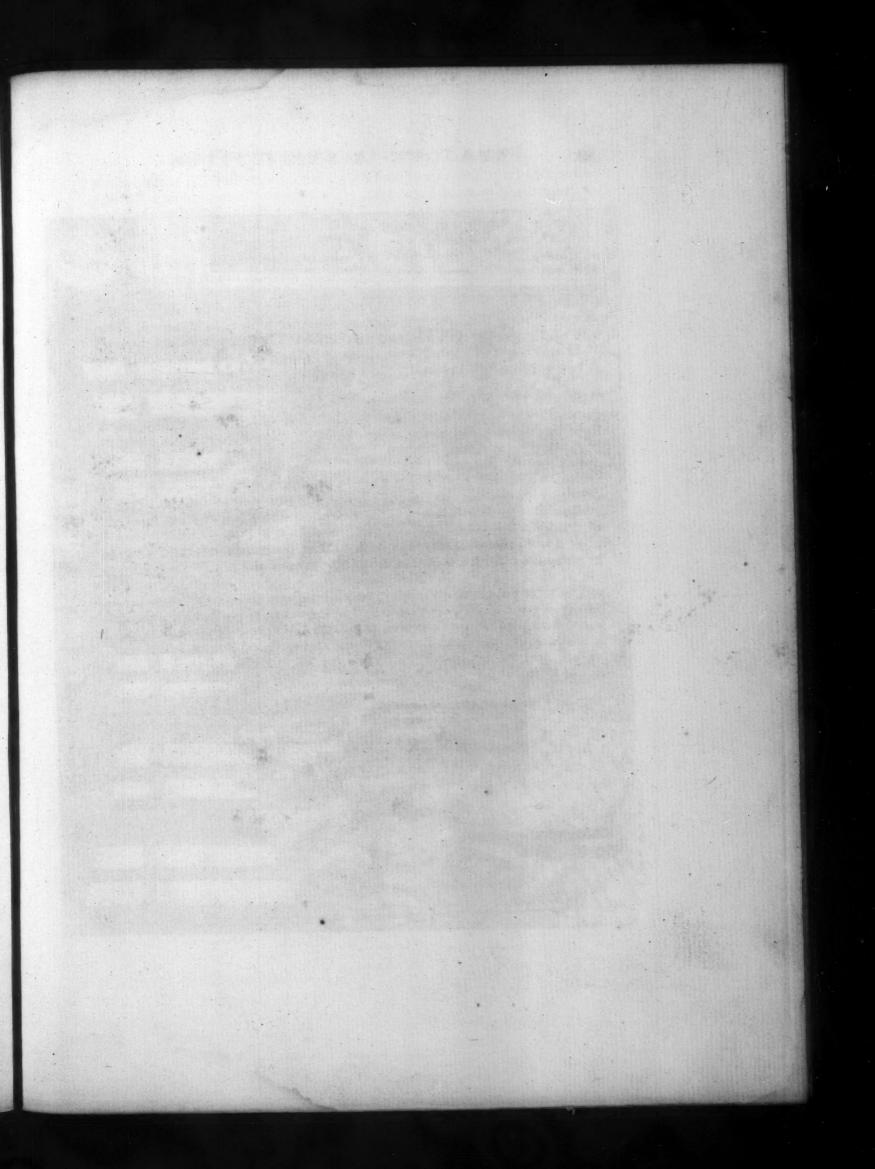
From the fame MS. as No. XX.

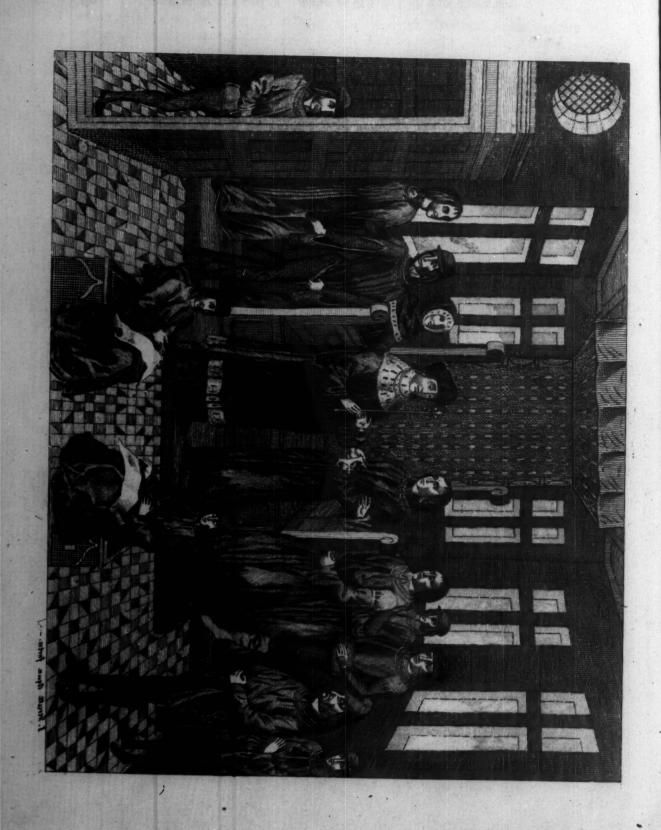
Smiss

No. XXXII.

af da salun anad se sensenan alliu al ca

-who we no mer was anguer and of the





Lancafter is in a deep pinke the figure behind him is in blue, with vellow fleeves and caper that behind is in pink; and the man with a boot is in

## green, with red fleever and blue hole; its boot is yellow, and his cap is green; the beare in front is in push, blue hole and a red cap; and that behind has a blue cap, pin'. IIXXX .oN ie: both the figures with the

#### KING RICHARD RESIGNS HIS CROWN AND STATE.

HIS plate is copied from an illumination found in an old transcript of Froisart's chronicle, in the Royal Library, which seems, by the hand, to have been written towards the latter end of the reign of Henry the Sixth. The original is done with good taste (considering the poor state of the art at that time) and is well finished. Great pains appears to have been taken with the faces in particular, which may justly lead one to conclude that they were done from fomething of authority, though they are not quite fo ancient

as the point of history they are designed to illustrate.

The present plate before us represents king Richard the Second in his royal robes, refigning his crown and scepter into the hands of Henry duke of Lancaster, who received them with much pretended diffidence and humility. The persons present at this resignation were, Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury; Richard Scrope, archbishop of York; John, bishop of Hereford; Henry, earl of Northumberland; Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmorland; Thomas, lord Berkley; William, abbot of Westminster; John, prior of Canterbury; William Thyrning, Hugh Burnell, Thomas Erpingham, and Thomas Grey, knights; John Markham, justice; Thomas Stow and John Burbage, doctors of civil law; Thomas Ferely and Denis Lopeham, public notaries.

This scene was transacted at the king's lodgings, he being then a prisoner in the tower of London .-- See a full account of the whole ceremony in

Holingshead's chronicle.

This being the end of Lancaster's ambition, unfortunate Richard was deprived of his dignity, and shortly after of his life. This prince was uncommonly imprudent in his conduct; however, he wanted not his flatterers .-- The French author, to whom we are indebted for fo many of the foregoing plates, is very lavish in his encomiums upon this unhappy man; and, after having described his amiable qualities and accomplishments, he mentions his genius for poetry, which I believe has escaped all other historians, His words are

> Et a fais oit balaves & chancons, Rondeaulr & laiz, Ties bein & bel. -

And he also made ballads and songs, rondeaus and poems, fairly and well."

The

The king's robe is a deep blue, and his close coat a deepish pink: Lancaster is in a deep pink: the figure behind him is in blue, with yellow fleeves and cape: that behind is in pink; and the man with a boot is in green, with red sleeves and blue hose; his boot is yellow, and his cap is green: the figure in front is in pink, blue hose and a red cap; and that behind has a blue cap, pink coat and red hose: both the figures with the rolls are in pink, fitting on green benches: the figure in the cowl (next the king) is in purple, and the next is in a dark blue loofe coat and purple hofe, with a green cap; the other figure (discoursing with him) is in red; and the figure in the door-way has on a pink coat and red hofe. The whole of the room, throne, and the step, are green; the sky through the windows blue, and the canopy and hangings to the throne red and gold; the pavement is light and dark red; the crown, scepter, collars, &c. are gold.

duke of Luncater, who received that he will head grimming differented

during the City purious present a consistent of the constant Arabica are also designed to the constant product of the constant

The fractweet stilled in the six should be being a propertion the control of London with a self-actions of some fire the self-actions of six and self-actions of six actions of six and self-actions o

mentions his genius for pourty, where I inches as diagram all error

sioned vaised his old Ban

et And he alto made baltada fed comes confusts and prome trippy on

Respective sine H Harrist Mand mid

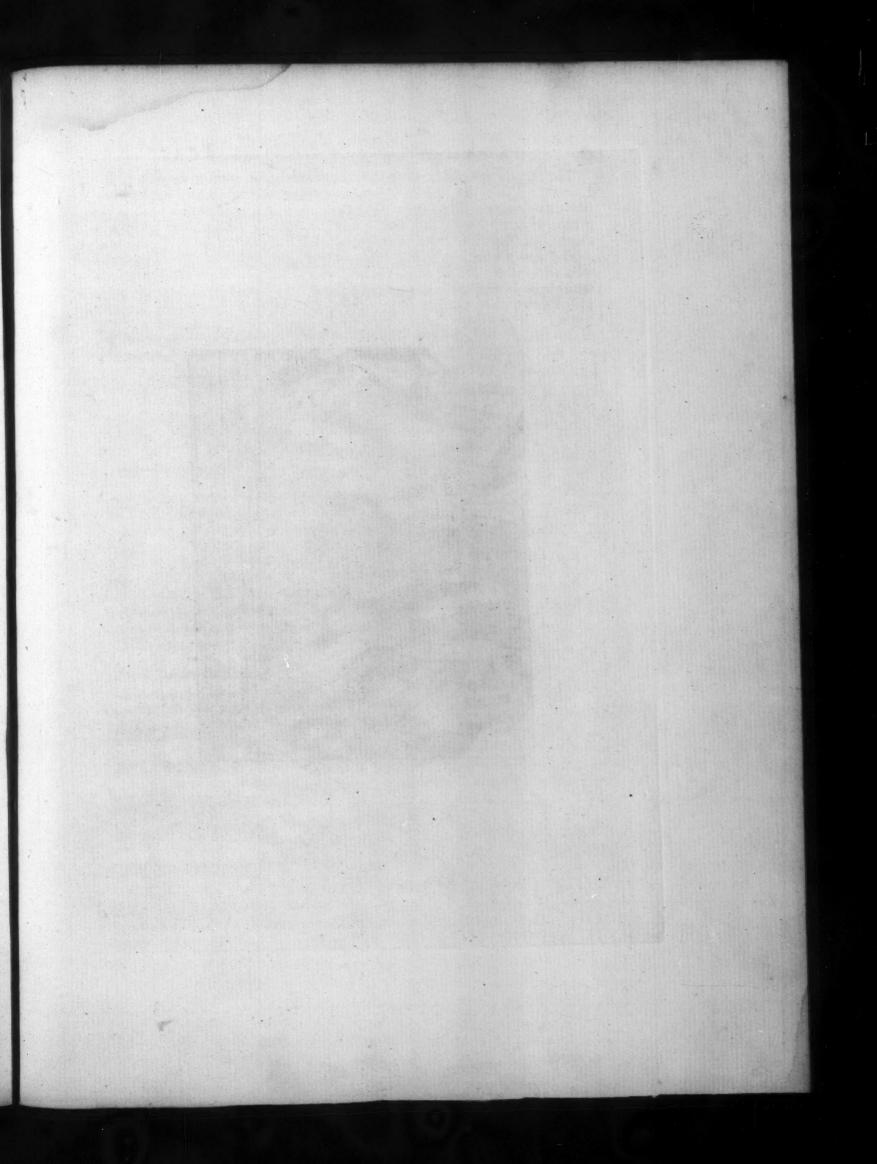
The MS. from which this is taken, is marked 18 E. 2" at lens ( with 181)

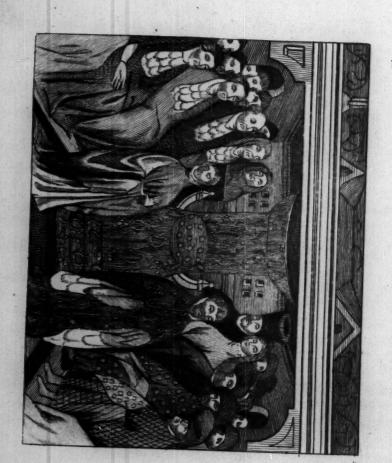
Hot encloses threshold.

This bears the end of Larce of anthresh confirmed the call will deprived of as deprive, and also make up as lists the place of will deprived of as deprive, and and adverse of the lists of appropriate as seed and hortweet the confirmed of his flatloregoing of its, is verdarily in harmonicans up to this it takes mer a

Lopeigand sublice others.

hittorians. His words and





Le conte innumifică v fac.

Cous auther control to foldness, of the surrounded for a grid greatly ;

is founded to land entenough

al Boiltit a cette allemblee

Limit to diminut ensigh

An ellowitt, par bel goor,

No. XXXIII. . TOT BEFORE HE AT SELFENCE

#### In Poulifie: THE PARLIAMENT IN WHICH LANCASTER WAS radio and no fine control ELECTED KING. and broade the from the greatest to the loads, tented in

Representation of the parliament in which Richard's refignation of the A crown was declared, and the duke of Lancaster recognized for king: the spiritual lords sit on the right hand of the throne, the temporal lords (knights, &c.) on the left: Lancaster is in black behind .-- Their particular persons may be known from the following quotation from the author:

As coute de Mozihenderlant,

de le conte de Chefimeplant. Coure four en ellant fans foir.

Et pour miente faise feur vetoie the renofficient moult forbent;

It ne les pouiquos, ne comment,

And afterwards,

Entour le dit liege aleg paes Effoient les piclas affis, Dneques n'op parler de telle :

Premiers fevit le duc henry, Et puis tout au plus pres de ly Le duc Diore, son bean coulin, Dui n'aboit pas le cuer trop fin Mers son nepuou la roy Richart. Apres, de cefte melme part, Le duc Daumagle le feoit. Dut fils a duc Dioze effoit; Et puis le bon duc de Souldzar, Dui fu tousjours loyal et bray. - Apres froit le duc Derceffre, mui ne devoit pas joyeur ellze,

And figent leur allamblee, and Car il beoit bebant ly faige Dui effoit de mal enpenfee, La pageil pour le roy beffgire, A Memonffze, bogs la bille. Dui effoit fon fzeze gezmain ; De ce fair au foin et au main Aboient tous grant voulente. Apres, effoit de ce coffe, D'autze colle toute les leigneuze, Seigneur effoit de grant pais Brans mogens petis et meneugs, Et puig, le conte D'azondel, Affig par ogbonnance belle, Qui eff affeg fune et pinel. Apres de Pornic le conte De fu pas oublie ou compte Auffi, ne fu cil be la Bazche. Upres pot d'une, autze Marche, Un qui fu conte de Stanford. Le quel n'aimoit pag la concorde De fon feigneur le roy Rithart. Encor, feoit de cefte part, Un qui juoy afes nommer Conte de Panchac et Ber; Et tout au plus pres de cely S'ill le conte de Salscherp, Dui fu loyal jusqua la fin. Quant ama le roy de cuer fin. Le conte Dumeskal y fu, Bi comme je lay entendu, Cous autzes contes et seigneuzs, Et du royaume les greigneuzs; Estoient a celle assemblec Aians voulente et pensee Deslize la un autze roy. La essoient, par bel avoy, Le conte de Porthomberlant, Et le conte de Wellmerlant. Coute jour en estant sans soir, Et pour mieuly faire leur devoir Sa genoilloient moult souvent; Je ne say pourquor, ne comment.

In English:

And they made their evil-minded affembly at Westminster, without the city.—Round about near the throne sat the prelates, and on the other side were all the nobles of the land, from the greatest to the least, seated in

just order, as I shall proceed to show;

First fat duke Henry, and close to him the duke of York, his coufin, whose heart was not faithful to his nephew Richard. After him, on the fame fide, fat the duke of Aumarle, the fon of the duke of York; and also the good duke of Surrey, who was always true and loyal. After him fat the duke of Exeter, who had no cause of joy, because they were there making the necessary preparations to dethrone the king, who was his brother in law; for the people were all of them resolved upon this act. After him. on the same side, sat another who bore the name of marquis, a lord of great possession also, the earl of Arundel, a fair young man. After him the earl of Norwich ought not to be forgot, nor him of March. Besides these, there was another called the earl of Stamford, who fought not the peace of his lord king Richard. Again, upon that fame fide, I ought to name the earl of Pembroke and Bury; and close to him fat the earl of Salisbury, who was loyal to the last, and loved the king with a faithful heart. The earl of Dunstable was also there, as I heard, as well as all the other earls and lords; the chief of the realm; and they were met in this assembly with the thought and desire to set up another king.—With them, and moved by the same desire, was the earl of Northumberland, and the earl of Westmorland. These two continued all the time without being feated, and, the better to express their duty, were often kneeling; but I know not in what manner, or to what purpose."——The bishops are not named.

The throne is red and gold; Lancaster as before in No. XXXI. The figure next him is all in gold; the next to him is in blue, and a brown cap; and the next red and gold flowers, with a blue cap; the next in purple and gold, and a green cap and red seet: the step is blue. The earl of North-umberland (standing on the right) is in blue and gold, lined with white, and red sleeves; the earl of Westmorland (on the left) is in green. The bishop next the throne is in black, and a brown cowl; the next sky blue; the next deep blue; the next red; and the next deep blue again; and the part that appears of another figure is pink. The roof on the top is red, and back ground to it blue flowered with gold. The building is of a lead colour, and the cieling blue.

This is from the same MS. as No. XX.

类似的图片 北京等 不可以 计单位性 经未得得的提出 计 and the state of ion of the state Continue to the state of the property of the continue to the continue of the continue of the continue of 



I Small reals -

Here take the liberty to break into the regular feries of monarchs and historical facts, to introduce some sew interesting portraits of great personages, who slourished in some of the foregoing reigns. Most of them are from the catalogue of benefactors to the abbey of St. Alban's; \* which catalogue seems to have been begun by the monks there, about the latter end of the reign of Richard the Second, and was sinished in the life-time of king Henry the Sixth.——In it are preserved many well-sinished portraits of the charitable contributors to the above abbey.

A great many of the illuminations in this MS. were drawn by the hand of ALAN STRAYLER, who it feems was a deligner and painter.---Weever speaks

of him as follows:

mives the following

of pictures, in the Golden Register," [the MS. above-mentioned was so called] "of all the benefactours to this abbey; who, for such his paines (howsoever he was well payed) and for that he forgave three shillings four-pence of an old debt owing unto him for colours, is thus remembered:

Nomen pictoris Alanus Strayler, habetur Qui fine fine choris celeftibus affocietur."

"The painter's name is Alan Strayler, who shall be received as a companion of the heavenly choir for ever." †

In the MS. itself, the portrait of this painter occurs with the mention made of his forgiving the debt, as declared above, as well as these verses.

#### No. XXXIV.

### QUEEN MATILDA,

Is the portrait of " Matildis Regina," the pious queen, first wife to king Henry the First, who in her youth was brought up in a monastic way of life, and on her advancement bestowed several liberal donations on many abbeys, convents, &c. She was daughter to Malcolme the Third, king of Scotland: her mother was Margaret, daughter to Edward, the son of

4 Ancient Funeral Monuments, page 578.

This book is in the Cotton library, and is marked Nero, D. VII.

Edmund Ironsides, king of England.---Holingshead gives the following account of this Matilda:

" And ere long they confidered how Edgar, king of Scotland, had a fifter namedMaud, a beautiful lady and of virtuous conditions, who was a professed nunn in a religious house, to the end she might avoid the storms of the world, and lead her life in more security, after her father's decease. This woman, notwithstanding her vow, was thought to be a meet bedsellow for the king; therefore he fent ambaffadors to her brother Edgar, requiring him that he might have her in marriage. But she refusing superstitiously at the first to break her profession or vow, would not hear of the offer: wherewithal king Henry being the more enflamed, fendeth new embaffadors, to move the fame in more earnest fort than before; infomuch that Edgar, upon the declaration of their embaffy, set the abbess of the house wherein the was enclosed, in hand to perfuade her to the marriage, the which for effectually declared unto her, in fundry wife, how necessary, profitable and honourable this fame should be, both to her country and kindred, did so prevail at last, that the young lady granted willingly to the marriage. Hereupon she was conveyed into England, and married to the king, who caused the archbishop Anselm to crown her queen, on saint Martin's day, which fell, as that year come about, upon the Sunday, being the eleventh of November, A. D. 1100."

Her close dress is a very dark pink; and her robe a deep red, lined with white, cross'd with pink: her head dress is white, and a gold crown: the cushion to the feat is red, the seat stone-colour; the back ground light yellow, slowered with purple, and the frame a deep purple.

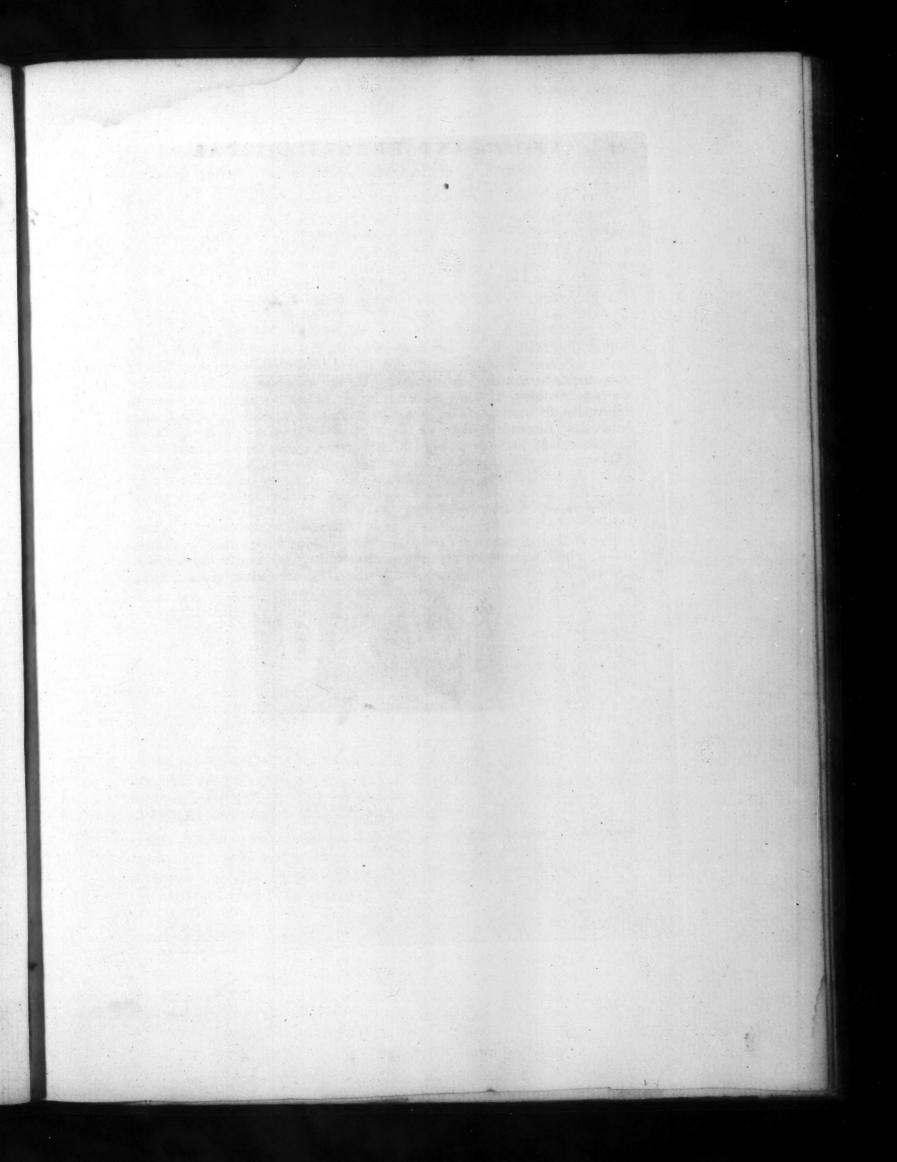
No. NEXTW.

QUEEN MATILDA

Is the portrait of " Satistic Region," the piece quere, and build to blood I leave the last, who in act pouch was brought up to a nichality naviol in a constant of the sale on her advancement perferred teveral liberal constants or resident

abbeys, convents, &c. She was daugater to Malcoline the Thard, Plans of AVXXXX.off mother was Margaret, daughter to Edward, the Ion of

\* This book is in the Cotton fibrary, and is mini of Pero D. V.C.







box is gold, which the holds in her left hand. Her head-dreft appears to be a pure white; and the three parts of an under veil which is teen hanging over her forehead and cheeks, is like a fine lawn. Her feat is of a flone colour; the back ground is dark and light blue, flowered; and the frante which encompaffes the whole is red and white.

### No. XXXV.

### JOAN, PRINCESS OF WALES.

THIS plate represents Joan, counters of Kent, who was the wife of Edward the Black Prince, and married to him in the year 1361.

Speed gives us the following account:

NO. XXXVVI

"Edward, the eldest son of king Edward the Third, and born at Woodstock, July 15, the 3d year of his father's reign, A. D. 1329, was created prince of Wales, duke of Aquitaine and Cornwall, and earl of Chester: he was also earl of Kent in right of this lady, who was the most admired lady of that age, daughter of Edmond earl of Kent, brother by the father's side to king Edward the Second. She had been twice married before; first, to the valient earl of Salisbury, from whom she was divorced; next, to the lord Thomas Holland; after whose decease, this prince, passionately loving her, did marry her. By her he had issue two sons: Edward, the eldest, born at Angolesme, who died at seven years of age; and Richard, born at Burdeaux, who after his father's death was prince of Wales, and after the death of his grandsather (king Edward the Third) king of England."

The present portrait, which is the only one of this princess that I have found, is extremely well finished. She holds in her hand the box of gold which she gave to the abbey. Her dress is very curious, though nothing can be said in praise of its elegance.

Her close dress is cloth of gold flowered, with red ornaments. The robe which comes over her shoulders, and also falls down, covering her knees, is red, enrich'd with purple flowers; this robe is lined with ermine. The box

## REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL box is gold, which she holds in her left hand. Her head-dress appears to be a pure white; and the three parts of an under veil which is feen hanging over her forehead and cheeks, is like a fine lawn. Her feat is of a stone colour; the back ground is dark and light blue, flowered; and the frame which encompasses the whole is red and white. No. XXXV. JOAN, PRINCESS OF WALES. HIS slate reprefents Joint counters of Kent, who was the wife of Edward the Black Praise, and martied to Time in the your 1 261. Speed gives us the fellowing seconds:

" Edward, the eidelt fon of lang Edward the Third, and born at Wood-

Rock July a c, the ad reet of his higher's uring the D. 1329, was created prince of Vales, du'd of Aquinine and Commail, and carl of Thefter; he was also earl of Nept a riight of this lady, who was the most admired lady of that age, daughter of Lahmond earl of Nept, brother by the father's lide to king Edward the Second. She had been repried before first, so the vallent card of Schiffenry, from whom the was divorced; next to the lord I nomes Holland; and whole dece is an price pationarely loving her, did many her. By her he had iffice two this: Edward, the elders, som at Angolefine, who thee at leven years of age; and Richard, born at Sundants, who after his father's death was prince of Wales, and after the Jeans of his grandlather (king Edward the Phird) king of England."

### No. XXXVI.

The predent portrait, which is the only one of this princefs that I have found, is expressely well builted. She holds in her hand the box of gold which the gave to the abbry. Her drefs is very curious, though nothing can be faid in graife of its elegance.

Her chose dress is cloth of gold flowered, with red omagrents. The robe which comes over her shoulders, and also falls down, covering her knows, is rod, caredid with purple flowers; this robe is lined with emine,







and died the 24th of Murch, in the first year of Henry the Lourth. She put in her claim to the marhallhip of England, at the coronation of Richard

the Second. (See page 32.)

The close duels of Confrance is a deep red bound with gold, and a white

### bracelet on her arm; the gartyxxxxoldox is a crimion red; her head drefs is white, and the four balls are gold: the back ground blue, whire, and gold; the frame blue, the corners gold, and the purfe white. CONSTANCE, QUEEN OF CASTILE. is gold; the back ground blue, white

THE first of the two portraits represented on this plate is Constance, eldest daughter of Peter, king of Castile and Leon. She was married A.D. 1372, to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster (fourth son of Edward the Third) who, in right of his wife, took upon him the title of "KING OF CASTILE AND LEON." She died A. D. 1394.

### Holingshead writes as follows:

" In this xlvi. yeare, the duke of Lancaster, being as then a widower, maried the lady Constance, eldest daughter to Peter king of Spaine, which was slayne by the bastarde brother Henrie (as before ye have heard).

"Also the lorde Edmonde, earle of Cambridge, maried the ladye Isabell, fister to the same Constance. Their other sister, named Beatrice, affianced to Don Ferdinando, fonne to Peter king of Portingale, was departed this life a little before this tyme, at Bayonne, where they were all three left as hostages by theyr father, when the prince went to bring him home into his country (as before ye may reade).

" Froiffart writeth, that the duke maried the ladie Constance in Gascoigne, and that shortly after he returned into England with his sayde wife, and hir fister, leaving the Capital de Bueffz, and other lordes of Gascoigne and Poictou, in charge with the rule of those countrys. By reason of that mariage, the duke of Lancaster, as in right of his wife, being the elder fifter, caused himself to be intituled king of Castile, and his sayde wife queene of the fame realme."

### MARGARET, DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.

THE fecond portrait is Margaret, duchefs of Norfolk, daughter to Thomas of Brotherton, fifth fon of Edward the First. She was twice married. Her first husband was John lord Segrave, who died in the 27th year. of Edward the Third; by whom she had no issue. Then she was re-married to her fecond husband, Sir Walter Manny, knight of the garter, lord of

the town of Manny, in the diocese of Cambray: him she also out-lived, and died the 24th of March, in the first year of Henry the Fourth. She put in her claim to the marshalship of England, at the coronation of Richard the Second. (See page 32.)

The close dress of Constance is a deep red bound with gold, and a white bracelet on her arm; the garment the holds up is a crimfon red; her head dress is white, and the four balls are gold: the back ground blue, white, and gold; the frame blue, the corners gold, and the purse white.

The robe and head dress of the duchess of Norfolk are white; the purse is gold; the back ground blue, white and gold; and the frame red, with

gold corners, stell and no instruction continued out and fo find HIII L. eidelt daughter of Peter, king of Caffille and Loon. She was married A. D. 1372, to John of Cittin, duke of Lancaler Courts fon of Edward the Third) who, in right of the which took upon hard she title of " Kine of Casting and Leon." Endied A. D. 1794.

I foliagificad writes as follows:

" In this xivi. yeare, the duke of Lancaffer, being as then a widower, maried the lady Constance, eldest daughter to Peter king of Spaine, which was flayne by the baffarde brother Henrie (as before ye have heard). " Alfo the lorde Edmonde, earle of Cambridge, maried the ladye I abell. fifter to the fame Coothante. I hen other fifter, named Beatrice, affianced to Don Terdinandly do no to Tert Liver of Portingal was departed this life a little before this ty ne, at Bayonne, where they wife all three left as hoffages by theyr lather, when the prince went to bring him hoots into his country (as before ye may reads).

" Froiliker writerh, that the duke marich the ladie Confrance in Gascoigne, and that facetly after he returned this England with his light wife, and hir fifter, leaving the Capital de Buella, and other toddes of Gastolgue and Pontion, in charge with the role of these countries. He reason of that maringe, the dole of Lancaster, as in right of his wide, being the elder fifter, caused himself to be intituled long of Catelle, and his tayde wife queeze of the same realme."

No. XXXVII.

### MARGARET, DUCHESS OF NURFOLK

HE fecond portrait is Margaret, duchels of Norfolks, daughter to Tromps of Brigherton, fifth ion of Edward the Fift. She was twice maryield Her first burband was John lord Segrave, who died in the cyth year of Downed the Thirt; by whom the had no illies. Then the was re-market to ner second healthand, Sie Walter Manny, knight of the garten lend of





l incredor scool den ocod rollem Q

estimated from the antication of the

A Civitatio enni adi fia mice

App matter a honors, kotoje of cloqueger,

and the third think excellent minkers

# In the dip month interbed not bequestly. On her er's Beatle Sabile hube though the file file? On Deatle, that "HVXXXX ". oN" - of Carriter of hims

### CHAUCER.

THIS portrait of Chaucer is preserved in a book written by his disciple Occleve, or Hoccleve, who was some time keeper of the privy signet office.\* He, out of love and respect to his dead master, caused this portrait to be done, which is pointing to these lines:

And though his lyfe be queynt, the refemblaunce Of him in me hath so freshe lyffyneste, That to putte othre men in remembraunce Of his persone, I have heere his lykneste Soo wade to this end, in soth fastnesse, That thei that have of him left thought and mynde, By this pernture may agen him fonde.

Chaucer is often called, by our English historians, the Prince of Poets. His parents are not known; yet certain it is, that he was in great esteem at court in the reign of Edward the Third, &c. and his works are, even now, much respected, notwithstanding their homely stile and obsolete terms, through which most of their antient beauty is lost. He was married to the daughter of Payne Roet, knight, and died A.D. 1400, ætat. sui 70.†

Take also the following lines written by the same Hoccleve in praise of Chaucer, his deceased master. This is extracted from his poem, intituled "De Regimine Principis."

But welaway, to is mine hart wor, That the honour of English tongue is deed, Df which I wont was counsaile have and reed.

\* This MS. is preserved in the Harleian library, marked 4866.

+ Granger Biog. Hift.

### 74 REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL

My master Chaucer, slowie of eloquence,
Mizzor of fauctuous entendement;
O universall sadze of science!
Alass! that thou thine excellent prudence
In thy bed mortal mightest not bequeath.
In thy bed mortal mightest not bequeath.
Othat eyld Death? Alass! why would she the sle?
O Death, that divest not harme singler in slaughter of him,
But all the land smerteth!
But nathelesse, yet hast thou no power his name sle;
Vis hie vertue asserteth
Unslaine szo thee, which ay us likely herteth,
Unith bookes of his own ornat enditing,
That is to all this land enlumining.

The figure is in a dark lead-coloured garment, and the back ground is green.

Cher they that have a little lake there git out mercue.

Chancer is often called, so can this the higherians, the Prince of Paeta. Hits parents are not known with action it is, that he was in great eftern at acoust in the respit of Louiside to Time. Let, and as works are, even now, much respected, notwishing as they done to the and obtoless terms, through which mode of their action results and all of the was married to the

Take alforche fiellowing place whereast he are since Hoccieve in practe of Chaucer, his decembed waster, which is occasion his poors, induceded

That so pells oil, man in resemblement Of his pellent, I have been bis belong Song water to this rivel in lactic to the belong.

Logaria and a morae water vitted on such

dearther of Payne Rort, sugain, and help to Thraco, etut. he rort

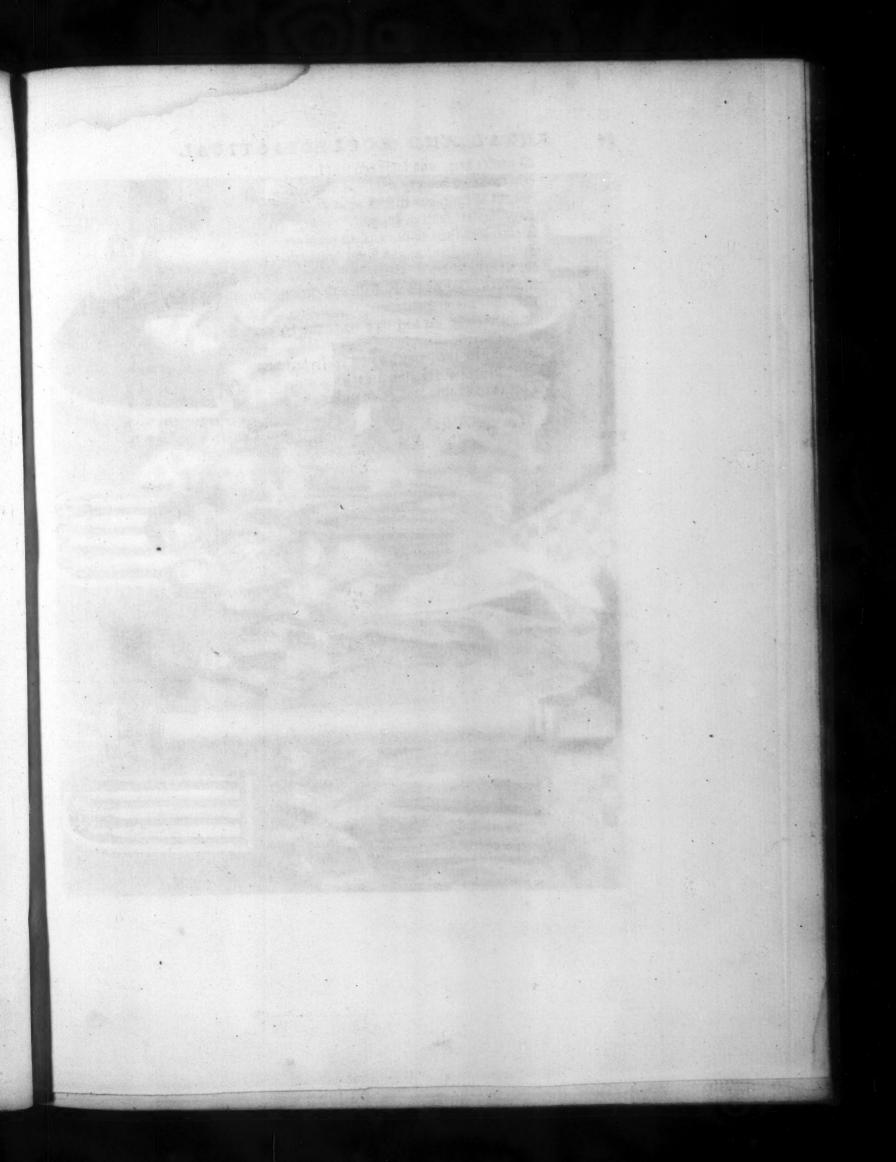
Sint to delicer, to be mint best line.

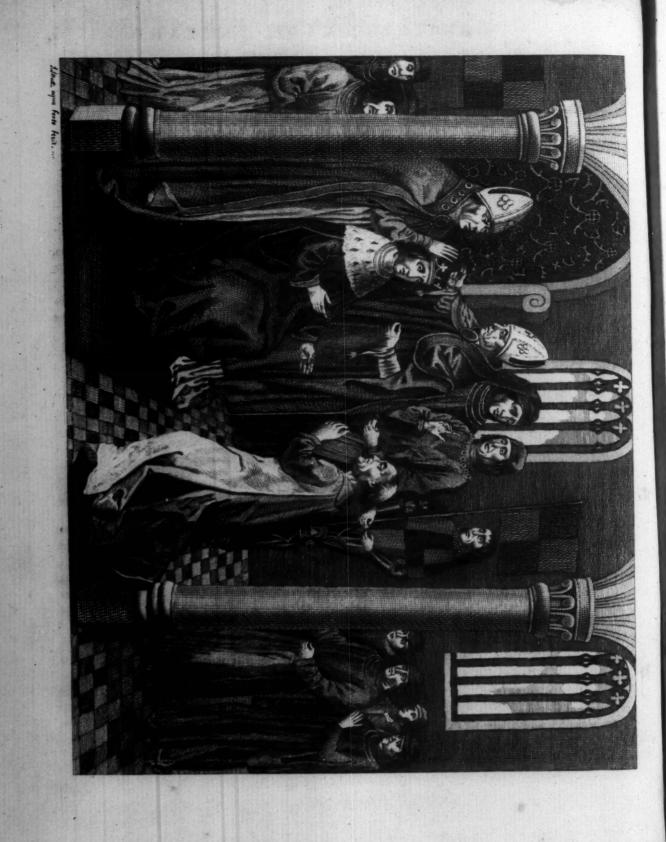
d Take MS, is preferred in the Birthin library, marked #3055

... IIIVXXXX. oVal. the honour of displicy tongue is birt.

" De Regimine Principle."

: Cranger Blog. Hall.





his mirre is white, firiped, and flowered with gold. The other archbilings is in deep pasts, and white fleeves and gloves. The figure next him is in purple, and the other, figure between them red; both have green each, The grad is counter-changed, blue and red ; his approur black and where. The

### t some knowlike is in hight green, holding a red book : the part of a figure rehind the column (to the IIIVXXXX .oN purple caps the first whois

### blue, and a purple cap; and the CORONATION OF HENRY THE POURTH.

over being is him and cold, and the fire and parement erect, as is

THIS plate represents the coronation of king Henry the Fourth, which ceremony was performed by Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, and Richard Scrope, archbishop of York, at Westminster. It is great pity that the rest of the attendants (which doubtless are likenesses of many of the principal personages of the realm) should, for want of a proper description (by the author) be lost to the world. The figure kneeling in front, perhaps, may be designed to represent the abbot of Westminster, holding the great missal book, while the archbishop performs the facred fervice.

" In the morrow (fays Holingshead) being saint George's day, and 13th of October, A. D. 1399, the lord mayor of London road towards the Tower to attend the king, with diverse worshipfull citizens clothed all in red; and from the Tower the king ridde through the citie unto Westminfter, where he was facred, annoynted, and crowned king, by the archbishop of Canterburie, with all the ceremonies and royall folemnitie as was due and requisite.

"And at the day of his coronation (as fayth Hall) because he would not have it thought that he took upon him the crowne without good title and right therunto had, therefore he caused it to be proclaymed and published, that he challenged the realme not only by conquest, but also that he was by king Richard adopted as heyre, and declared fucceffor of hym, and by refignation had accepted the crowne and scepter; and also that he was next heire male of the blood royall to king Richarde.

"Though all other rejoyced at his advancement, yet furely Edmonde Mortimer, earle of March, which was cousin and heyre to Lionell duke of Clarence, the third begotten sonne of king Edward the Third, and Richard earle of Cambridge, sonne to Edmonde duke of York, which he had maried Anne, fifter to the same Edmonde, where with these doings neither pleased nor contented; infomuch that now the devison once begon, the one linage ceassed not to persecute the other, till the heyres males of both the lynes were clearly destroy'd and extinct."

563

The king's robe is blue, and his close coat purple. The archbishop on his right hand is in red, bordered with gold, and a white close garment; his mitre is white, ftriped, and flowered with gold. The other archbishop is in deep pink, and white fleeves and gloves. The figure next him is in purple, and the other figure between them red; both have green caps. The herald is counter-changed, blue and red; his armour black and white. The figure kneeling is in light green, holding a red book: the part of a figurebehind the column (to the right) is in red, and a purple cap; the first wholefigure purple, and a blue cap; the next blue, and a purple cap; and the figure between them is red, and has a green cap. The front figure on the other fide is in pink, and a blue cap; and the figure behind him is in blue. The throne behind is blue and gold, and the step and pavement green, as is all the back ground: the sky is blue; the columns are light blue, topp'd with stone colour.

This plate is taken from a curious MS. of Froissart's chronicle, an accountof which is given under No. XXXII. this plate being also from the same-

and the same action they be brought at the appropriate be the war thank a production of the state of the many strength of

ple r bens graf lite some - Durwig smithigt beset known? He is de resseant selven en se ons regeneration de la lite de regeneration de la lite official de la lite de la lace some la la la la la late de la late de la lace de la lace de la lace de la lace

compensation of the state of th out where the will accompanie to a connectifully, being accompanies Low sub-short a Michigan Lingua Language Change Cha

\* Addition of the body is the court of the many to the court of the co

and the challenged on particular to the particular to the particular of the particular of the particular to the particul

The same to the state of the same of the s

er pail purchase la compartazione dell'erante la comparta della specializza della segmenta della comparta della

Beight above site or out sit to be situated in

book, and mark'd 18 E. 2.

No. XXXIX.





granged to the publication of the second state of the second second second second second second second second

This book is its the Bodistan library at Oalond."

### No. XXXIX.

the kineshes of a share of soil, the lower wift soft his rabe is blue.

era solder ei si sweet skap ad

#### KING HENRY THE FOURTH AND HIS COURT.

THE valuable original of this plate is preserved in a large solio book, intituled "Regimine Principis," which was translated from the Latin by Hoccleve, the disciple of Geostry Chaucer, as is supposed at the command of king Henry the Fourth. There is also bound up in the same volume, another book, written in a hand of the same date, and very like each other, intituled "Migessus de re militari," the conclusion of which MS. is thus set forth in old English:

Here endeth the book that elezkes clepnin, in Latyne, Aigesus de re militazi; we, of Aigesus of dedus of knygthes. The whiche book was translated and turned from Latyn into Englishe, at the ordonnance and byddynge of the worthie wortherful lord Size Thomas of Berkeley, to gret disport and dalyaunce of lordes and alle worthie werryours, that ben apasted by wey of age at labour and travailling, and to grete informacion and serving of yonge lordes and knyghter, that ben lusty, and loves to here and see and to use dedus of armes and chivalize T:

—The turnynge of this book into Englishe, was wretten and ended in vigils of Al-halewes, the year of our Lord a thousand soure hundred and eighte, the X year of king Henry the Forthe: To him and to us alle God graunt grace of our offendynge, space to our amendynge, and his sace to seen at our endyng: Amen.

—This is is name that turned this book from Latyn into Englishe,

### Moglchepful \_\_\_ tonn.

Which emblematical figure I must own I cannot at all explain, but without doubt it is meant to express the name of the translator.

As the hands of these two different MSS. do so well agree, and this last is thus dated, there is not much doubt to be made of the first being written nearly at the same time; if so, 'tis most likely that it was not only done while Hoccleve lived, but that it was also the present book given to the king, which seems to be confirmed by the illumination. The king is here represented habited in his royal robes, in presence of his court, receiving the book presented to him by Hoccleve, who is kneeling before him: but still

still here we meet with the same unhappy difficulty, in not being able to determine who the particular attendant persons are.

This book is in the Bodleian library at Oxford.\*

The king sits on a throne of gold, shadowed with red; his robe is blue, lined with ermine; and the figure kneeling is in a dark lead colour: the person next him is in red, and the cape of his cloak is blue and gold; the cap red, ornamented with a precious stone: the next figure is in white and blue, a black girdle studded with gold, hat and hose of a dark lead colour. The first of the three figures to the right is in light pink, blue mantle and a white cape, black cap and shoes, and white gloves; the middle figure is in a very dark-coloured garment, girdle studded with gold, and blue hat; the last figure is in white and pink, gold studded girdle, and a reddish-coloured hood. The back ground is red and gold.

mand or saint branches the south. A lone is laid book or in the take

The control of the face of the control of the contr

ABILITY OF CASE WILL AND ARREST CONTRACTOR OF SAME AND ARREST

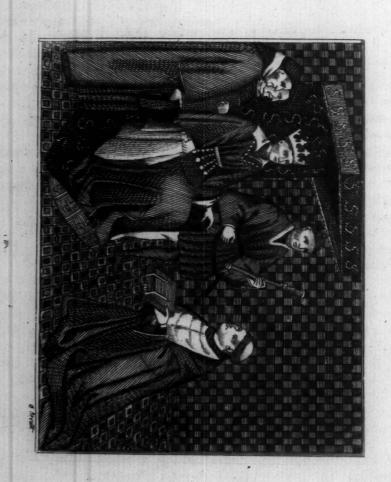
annot find the first of the

cative cared, there are truck about to be reade of the first ering written nearly at the fare fare; if we, as present and that at was not only date while Hoceleve from beat four it was also the present book given to the angle which expend to the control of the fing is been referred and indicated and the reader of the court, receiving the needed and the court of the court, receiving the needed and the court of the court, receiving the needed and the court of the co

It is marked Digby, 233.

. No. XL.





refer blance being evening; for it capacities thosoned

### adt diminifica dalder en food at No. XL. a nearly assessed allow as the second allowed as the second allowed as the second allowed as a second as a se

#### HENRY THE FIFTH

THE illumination from which this plate is copied, is in a book written in old French, preferved in the library of Bennet (otherwise Corpus Christi) college, Cambridge. The book itself is a translation of cardinal Bonaventura's Life of Christ, made by John de Galopes, dean of the collegiate church of St. Louis in Normandy.

I here take the liberty of thanking the Reverend Mr. Tyson, sellow of the above college, to whom I am obliged not only for the pointing out, and procuring me the use of, this valuable MS. but also for the trouble he took in shewing me whatever he thought might be curious, or useful to my undertaking, during my stay at that University. This ingenious gentleman, among several other curious works, etched an outline of this very illumination, and printed a concise account of it, to present to his friends; from which I have borrowed the following intelligence:

"The picture represents John de Galopes, the translator, offering his book, covered with crimson velvet, to that most glorious prince, king Henry the Fifth, who is seated on his throne, which is blue fringed with gold, and powdered with the gold text letter S. This (Mr. Tyson conceives) may perhaps mean Soverayne, as that word appears frequently on the tomb of his father at Canterbury. On the king's right hand stand two ecclesiastics: he on the fore-ground holds in his hand a black cap, called Mortier by the French, and always worn by their chancellors and presidents à mortier."

Then Mr. Tyson tells us, that a learned friend of his suspects it may be the famous cardinal Lewis de Luxemburgh, chancellor of France and bishop of Terounne, afterwards archbishop of Rouen, and perpetual administrator of the diocese of Ely. He died at Hatsield, September the 18th, 1443.

Among several proofs offered by this learned gentleman of the genuineness of the portrait, these seem to be very striking ones. First, that the disposition of the figures, the drawing and the colouring of this miniature, all shew the hand of an able artist. Next, it appears that the book, in which this illumination is preserved, was originally presented to the king himself, and was afterwards his property.---" This (continues my author) is another mark of the resemblance being genuine; for it cannot be supposed that the author would have presented the king with so laboured a miniature of his majesty, if he had not been able to procure a real likeness."

At the end of the book, in a round hand, of the time of Henry the Eighth,

or queen Elizabeth, is written this entry:

This walle fumtyme kinge Henzi the fifeth his booke; which contains the lyfe of Christ, &c. the plalmes of the pargiazehes and prophetes; the plalmes of the prophet David omittid.

Mani excilent notes, thoughe fome thinges, waienge the tyme, may be

amendib. Rebe, judge, and thank Bos for a better light.

and years a selection of high Colone is a great be

The king's robe is crimson, lined with white; his collar is gold, and his girdle is of the same; his leg is black, with the garter gold. The two ecclesiastics are in a lightish pink. The officer holding the mace is in a short green coat; one leg is red, and the other white. John de Gallopes is in light purple, and the book is crimson. The throne is blue, powdered with the gold letter S. The back ground is blue and gold; and the pavement is chequer-work of green, yellow, black and white.

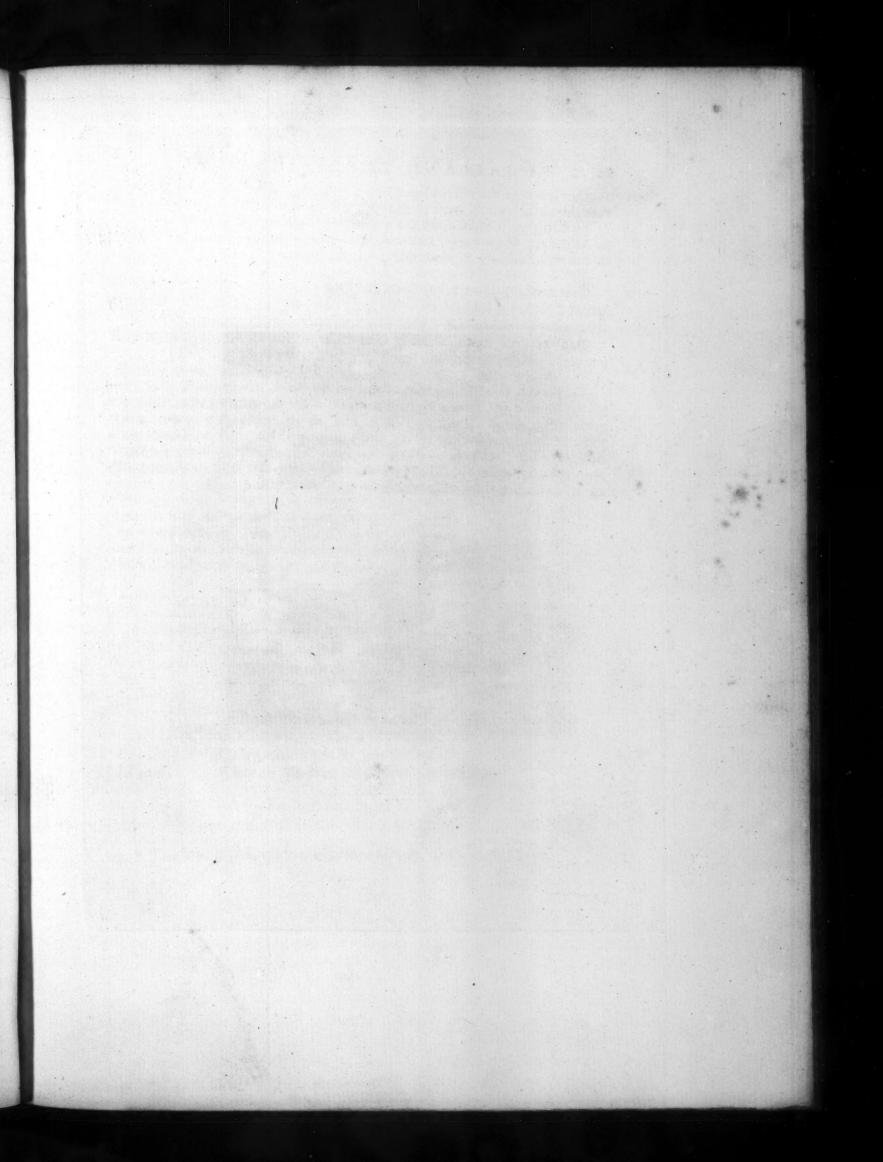
"The pilling of reference of the state of th

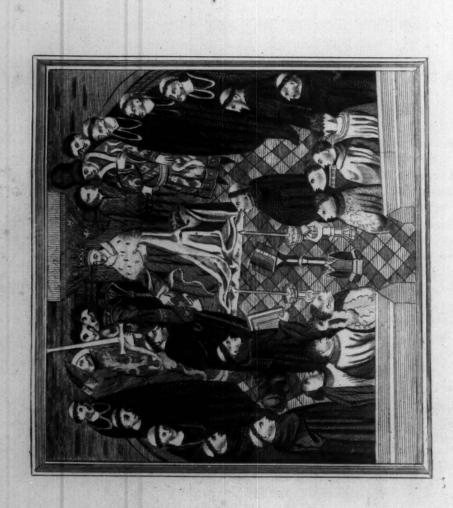
goal, and possicrelives have a sale confered to the folia ipon concentred in the conference of the con

of Teroznic, afterwards arthothop of scarn, and perpetual administration of the diocele of file. He died at Marchell, September the 1815, 1445.

Agong fireral proofs offered by this learned gentleman of the remainerals of the portrait, that were not be very firefactor of the fraction of the fireral control of the fire fire theorem, the diocelegy and the colouring of this ministration all they the hand of an able units. Next, a expension the book, in which this characters is andered, was only asked extended to the dools, in himself and was abstracted by sectioned to the limit.

No. XLI.





### No. XLI.

KING HENRY THE SIXTH AND HIS PARLIAMENT AT BURY.

REPRESENTS WILLIAM CURTEIS, abbot of St. Edmund's-Bury abbey, prefenting to king Henry the Sixth a book translated out of the Latin, by John Lidgate, a monk there, which the king receives feated on his throne, furrounded by his court: this was transacted at Bury, while the king held his Christmas there. It is very likely that the two figures, one on the king's left hand, and the other behind the sword-bearer, who are both of them covered, are the king's two uncles, John Duke of Bedford, regent of France, and Humphry duke of Glocester, third and sourth sons of Henry the Fourth.

This book \* contains the life of St. Edmund, king of the East Angles, and is illustrated with many beautiful pictures, representing the principal accidents of the history. At the beginning is Lidgate's prologue, which runs thus:

When I field gan on this translacion,
It was the year by computation,
When firte Herry, in his estat roial,
Whith his sceptze of Angland and of France,
Heeld at Bury the feste pryncipal
Of Christemesse, with full gret habundance;
And after that list to have plesance,
As his consail gan for him provide
There in this place till Hesterne for to abide.

• This book is preserved in the Harleian Library, and is marked 2278.

### 82 REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

And then he goes on,

In this mater theze is no moze to leyn, Sauf to the kyng for to do plesance, Th' abbot William, his humble chapeleyn, Baf me in chazge to do myn attendance. The noble stozy to translate in substance. Out of latyn, aftir my kunnyng, The in ful purpose to give it to the kyng.

And this appears to be the very book which was presented to the king.\*

The king's robe is a light brown, and his close coat is gold: he is seated on a throne of light grey, with a dark pink canopy. The first figure, on his left hand, is entirely dressed in gold; the next in a light brown, with white flowers, edged with gold, and a deep pink cap. The sword-bearer is in dark brown, with light flowers: the figure behind him is entirely in gold, with a pink cap; and the figure beside him is in a light pink. All the ecclesiastics are in black. The seven figures at the bottom are in a white, shaded with a dirty pink. The book presented to the king, is red; the other, held by the monk, gold; and that on the stand in front, blue; the stand is brown, and the candlesticks are gold. The pavement is light and dark green; the building that surrounds them is brown, and the sky a deep blue. The frame is light and dark pink.

accidents of the biffered ofte the beginning in billione's orthogon, which

2015 in Fride can out this transferdors.

Acq after that 11% in bods prefamer. As few contail had for him picklos

tender there there is the effect trings.

Chart to the tenths of products our of Comer.

Special of Despite the best our recent.

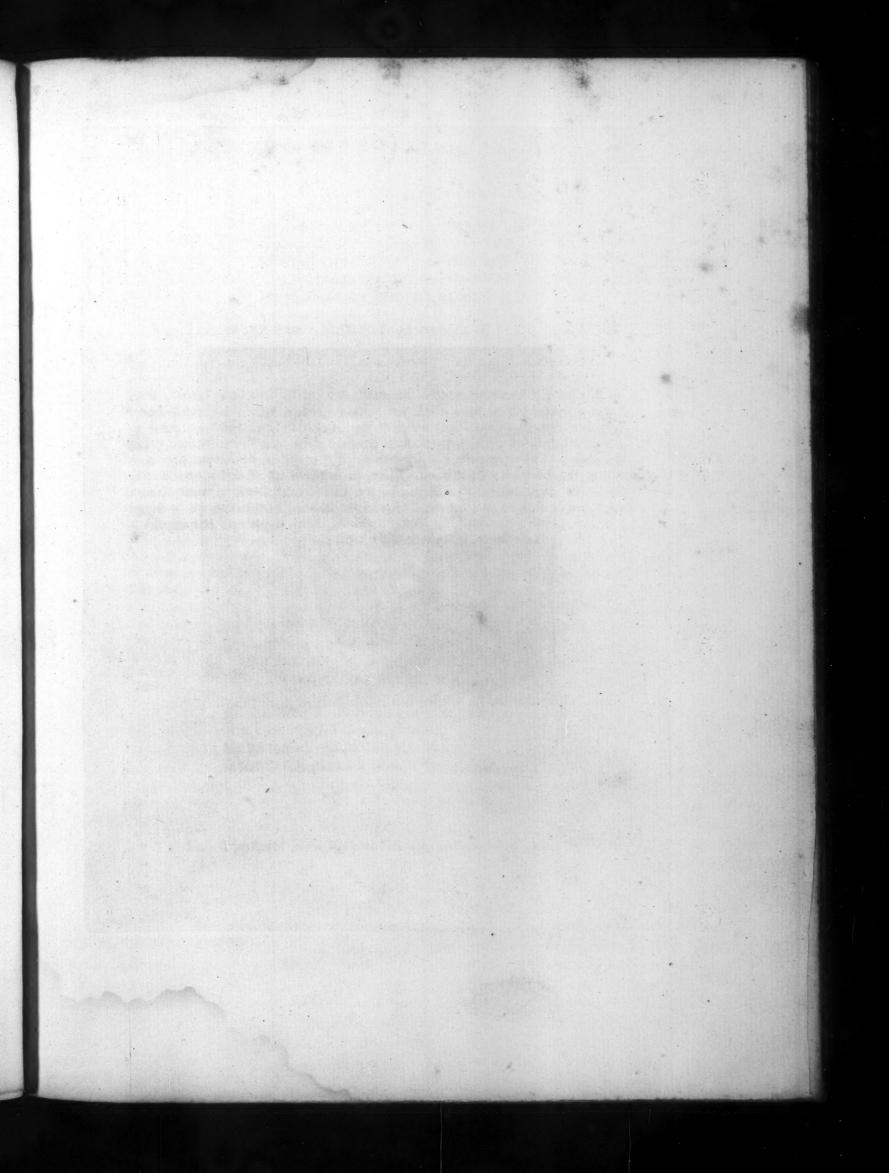
On a publishment. Here to a continuous continu

Stick of got surplied this male with many

This book is preferred to the Methoda Liberry, and is marked aged

· See the Harleian Catalogue, No. 2278.

No. XLII.





weemens, for efficiencies, when the was velicinent and fully best in a matter, the was followed; like to the weather cooks mutable and turning. This wenter, preceiving that hat bulband risk not farkly rule as he would, but

the was rug interceived but yet the titl our painte, as a yerr

# hoth of the king and he king. IIIX .oV oprice and remove our of all rule and acciouse the land, then called the lord protectour of the

### KING HENRY THE SIXTH, AND LIDGATE.

THIS is from a MS. in the Bodleian library, Oxford, and reprefents John Lidgate, the author, presenting it to king Henry the Sixth.\* The person standing by the king is, without doubt, either one of the king's uncles, or some other great lord of the court. The crown, or coronet, differs much from that of the king's, and is perhaps the ducal coronet.

This prince, though a just, pious and worthy man, was very unfortunate in this life, bandied about by the sudden gusts of cruel fortune, and the ambitious designs of artful men. These mischances were, perhaps, somewhat owing to the daring and turbulent disposition of his queen.—The characters of this prince and his consort are given below from Grafton; and they are justly drawn, though in a very homely phrase:

"King Henry, which raigned at this time, was a man of a meek spirit and of a simple witte, prefering peace before warre, rest before businesse, honestie before profite, and quietness before laboure: and to the intent that men might perceive that there could be none more chafte, more meek, more holye, nor a better creature, in him raigned shamefasedness, modestie, integritie, and pacience to be marveylled at, taking and fuffering all losses, chaunces, displeasures, and such worldly tormentes, in good parte, and wyth a pacient manner, as though they had chaunced by his own faulte, or negligent overlight; and he was governed of them whom he should have ruled, and brideled of fuch whome he sharply should have spurred: he gaped not for honour, nor thirsted for riches, but studied onlye for the health of his foule, the faving wherof he esteemed to be the greatest wifdome, and the losse thereof the extremest folie, that could be. But, on the other part, the queen Margaret of Anjou was a woman of great witte, and yet of no greater witte than of haute stomache, desirous of glorie, and coverous of honour; and of reason, pollicye, counsaill, and other giftes and talantes of nature, she lacked nothing, nor of diligense, studie, and

<sup>\*</sup> This book is marked Digby, 233, Bib. Bod.

businesse, she was not unexpert: but yet she had one pointe of a very woman; for oftentimes, when she was vehement and fully bent in a matter, she was sodainely like to the weather-cocke mutable and turning. This woman, perceyving that her husband did not frankly rule as he would, but did all things by the advice and counsaile of Humfrey duke of Gloucester, and that he passed not much on the authoritye and governaunce of the realme, determined with herself to take uppon her the rule and regiment both of the king and his kingdome, and to deprive and remove out of all rule and aucthoritye the sayde duke, then called the lord protectour of the realme; least men shoulde say and report, that she had neither wit nor stomack, which would permit and suffer her husband, being of persite age and man's estate, like a young scholar, or innocent pupile, to be governed by the disposition of another man."

I take this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments of the favours. I received at the hands of Dr. Beever, of All Souls, and the Rev. Mr. Price, master of the Bodleian Library, who kindly procured me the use of this and the foregoing MS. and also for the pains they jointly took in shewing mewhatever they thought worthy notice, while I was at Oxford.

The throne is red, striped with gold: the king's robe is blue, lined with ermine; the under garment and gloves are red: the officer on his right is in green and red, his hose red with silver stripes: the figure to the left is in green and red, and a green coronet; all having golden girdles. Lidgate is, in black, presenting the book, edged with gold. The back ground is red striped with gold, and the frame blue and white.

men migrat process to the continuent of the side of th

braise, or his fault, the faving which he knowned at he property we have a second with the course of a comment of the course of





cad a sighting brasic the entry of their compa wer at length they compatified.

stands that after no parciayed there was no remaine, but the esc

received lightern the weight ad dozon that cand be where

## Molecula avait ex a da la voi sa No. XLIII.

#### HENRY THE SIXTH, AND HIS COURT.

THE valuable picture here copied is in a large folio MS. most elegantly written and illuminated; it contains, among several romances and other matters, an account of the order of the garter.\* It was written at the command of John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury; and this illumination represents him in his habit of the garter, presenting the book to Margaret of Anjou, queen to king Henry the Sixth, who, together with the king, is seated on a rich throne, surrounded by the lords and ladies of the court. On the king's right hand stand two sigures, one having a coronet on his head, and the other a plain hoop or circle of gold. The sigure with the coronet, I take it, is designed for the king's uncle, Humphry duke of Glocester, because it much resembles the illumination copied at the bottom of the following plate, which is certainly designed for him. This portrait of the earl of Shrewsbury is said to agree exactly with an old painting of him, that is to be seen at the Herald's office.

"In the year 1441, (fays Holingshead) John, the valiant lord Talbot, for his approved prowess and tried valour, shewed in the French wars, was created earl of Shrewesbury, and, with a company of three thousand men, sente agayne into Normandye, for the better defence of the same."

And a little after, the same author relates the manner of the earl's death as follows:

"The Frenchmen that lay before the town of Chastilon, hearing by their scouts that the erle of Shrowsbury advanced with his troops, left the seige, and retired in good order into a place whiche they hadde trenched, diched, and fortissed with oridinance.

"The erle, advertized how the siege was removed, hasted forward towardes his enimies, doubting most least they woulde have bin quite sled and gone before his comming: but they, fearing the displeasure of the French king (who was not far off) if they should have sled, abode the earle's

This is marked 15 E. 6. and is preserved in the Royal Library.

comming, and fo received him, that though he firste with manfull courage and so fighting wanne the entry of their camp, yet at length they compassed him about, and shooting him throughe the thighe with an hand gunne, slew his horse, and finally killed him, lying on the ground, whom they

durst never look in the face while he stood on his feet.

"It is faid, that after he percieved there was no remidie, but the prefent loss of the battle, he councilled his sone, the lord Lisle, to save himself by slight, sith the same could not redound to any great reproach in him, this being the first journey in which he had been present. Many words he used to have persuaded him to save his life; but nature so wrought in the son, that neither desire of life or sear of death could either cause him to shrink, or convey himself out of danger; and so there mansully he ended his life with his sayde father, &c. &c."

The king's robe is blue, lined with ermine; the sleeves of his coat are pink. The robe of the queen is a deep lake colour, with sleeves of gold cloth, and a white stomacher. The seat is gold, and the step it stands upon a darkish stone colour: the arms behind the throne, proper. The first of the two women behind the queen is dressed in gold, and her head-dress is pink and gold; and the second is in blue, as is her head-dress: the crown'd sigure beside the king is in deep pink, turned up with green surring. The earl himself is in deep pink, lined with green; the garters are a light blue, and gold letters; the book is a deep red, and the classes are gold; the dog behind the earl is white. The sigure on the right hand, holding a mace, is in blue, with a reddish sash, and his coat turn'd up with green furr, red hose, and black shoes: the sigure behind is in red, and a pink cap ornamented with a gold star; the sigure with his hand on his breast, next the mace-bearer, is in a pink coat surred with black, and black hose; and the next to him is in green, with red hose. The building is stone colour; the hangings red, ornamented with gold; and the pavement green and gold.

to the state that force artifor relates the magnetic field and the

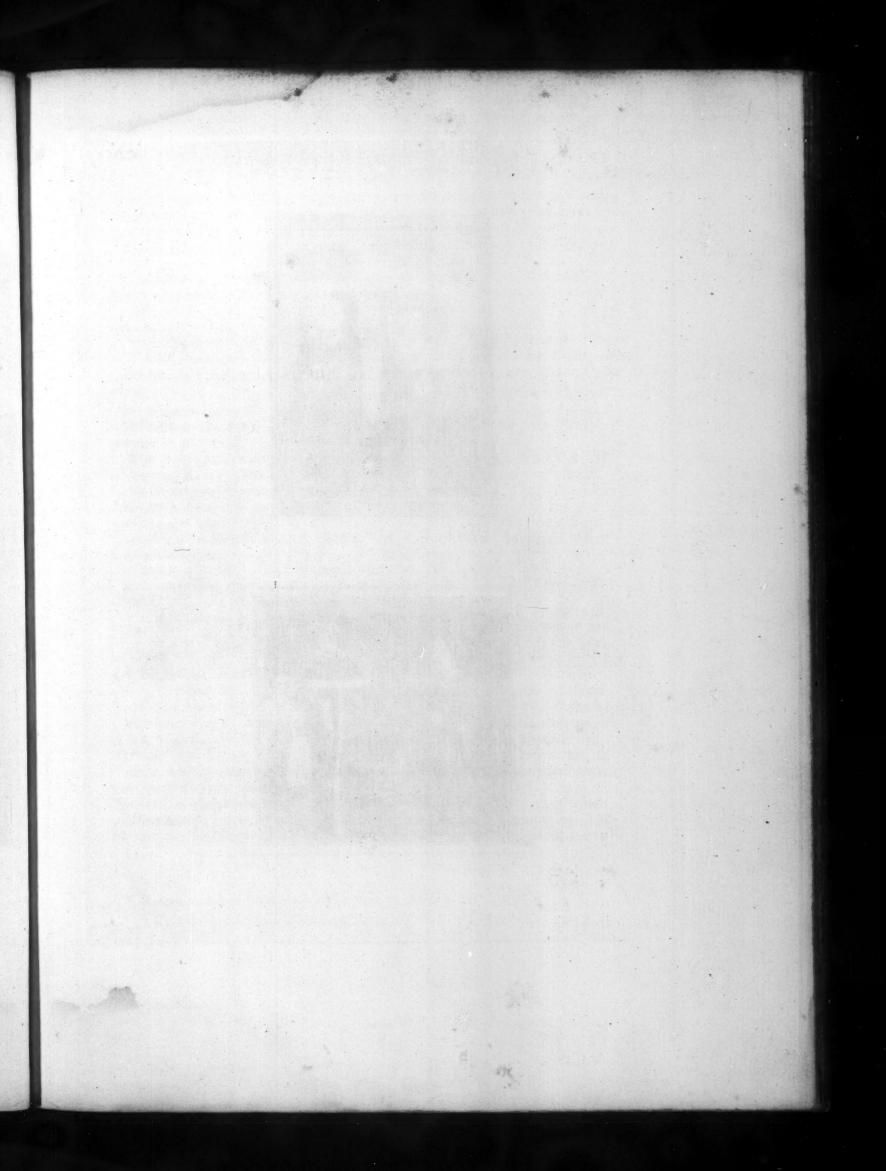
The Floreculum text by before the town of Ohafillon, hearing by the fooling that the critical biliness by the fooling that the critical biliness but and setting the below before the bilines and setting a place whiteler they hadde expressed to the best of

French king (who was not fix off) if they should have fied, abodd the dails's

"The is marked as E. C. and is professed in the Royal Library.

.VIJX.of enemy, despring nucle that woulde have be quite had

revolled as







Coelian de Starborough. Ogcen Marganet, wife to king I lettry the Sixt, sepirar at his great power in twaving the king, and fecially wrongles his mine, he being marketed in his bed at fourt, dying we hour any iffer.

ground gold, and the frame blue

Bote the top figures are defled in deep red; the woman's head-drefs is roughly cold, and white lies. VIJX cold ground proper, the back

# THOMAS BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WARWICK, &c. and HUMPHRY, DUKE OF GLOCESTER, &c.

gound is blue. Howeved with gold, the payement light and dark red,

THE two figures on the top of this plate are the portraits of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and Margaret his wife. This Thomas was father to the great Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwich, the glorious warrior in the reigns of Henry the Fifth and Henry the Sixth.

The bottom figures are Humphry duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry the Fourth, and Eleanor Cobham, his second wise: she was daughter of Reginald lord Cobham, of Sterborough. She was accused of witchcraft, and put to solemn penance for three several days at London, and was afterwards imprisoned in the Isle of Man for life. Her husband, the duke of Glocester, was shortly after arrested for high treason, and basely murdered without any trial.

Speed gives the following concife account of the duke of Glocester:

"Humfrey, the fourth fon of Henry the Fourth, was by his brother, king Henry the Fifth, created duke of Gloucester, was protectour of the kingdome of Englande, for 25 years, in the time of king Henry the Sixt, in whose sirst yeare he stiled himself in his charters thus: Humfrey, by the grace of God, sonne, brother, and uncle, to kings, duke of Gloucester, earle of Henault, Holland, Zeland, and Pembroke, lord of Friesland, great chamberlaine of the kingdome of England, protectour and defender of the same kingdome and church of England. He was a man who nobly deserv'd of the common-wealth, and of learning, as being himselfe very learned, and a magnificent patron and benefactor to the universitie of Oxford, where he had been educated; and was generally called the good duke. He married first, Jacoba, heir to William duke of Bavaria, earle of Holland, who (as was after known) had first beene lawfully troth-plighted to John duke of Brabant, and therfore was afterward divorced from the said Humfrey. His second wife was Elianor, daughter to Reginauld, baron

This is from Nero, D. VII. - Vide page 67 of this book.

Cobham de Scarborough. Queen Margaret, wife to king Henry the Sixt, repining at his great power in fwaying the king, and fecretly wroughte his ruine, he being murthered in his bed at Burie, dying without any iffue, 1446. His body was buried at Saint Alban's; yet the vulgar error is, that he lies buried in Saint Paul's."

Both the top figures are dreffed in deep red: the woman's head-drefs is purple, gold, and white linen: the trees and ground proper; the back

ground gold, and the frame blue.

inches als dones

The duchess is habited in a reddish pink gown: of the same colour is the duke's robe and cap; his close coat is blue, and the lining of the robe is ermine. The head-dress of the duchess is black, and a gold coronet. The back ground is blue, flowered with gold, the pavement light and dark red, the frame red and gold. to the part that the state of the transferred A.

The former of such as the control of the feet of the feet of the feet of the former of the feet of the

and pur to following considering the first of the place of living on a second or the second of water of the first of the f

Speed gives the billowing concells acteurs of the dide of Glocette

es and all alless &classified bill to be established and explained for a substitution of the control of the con

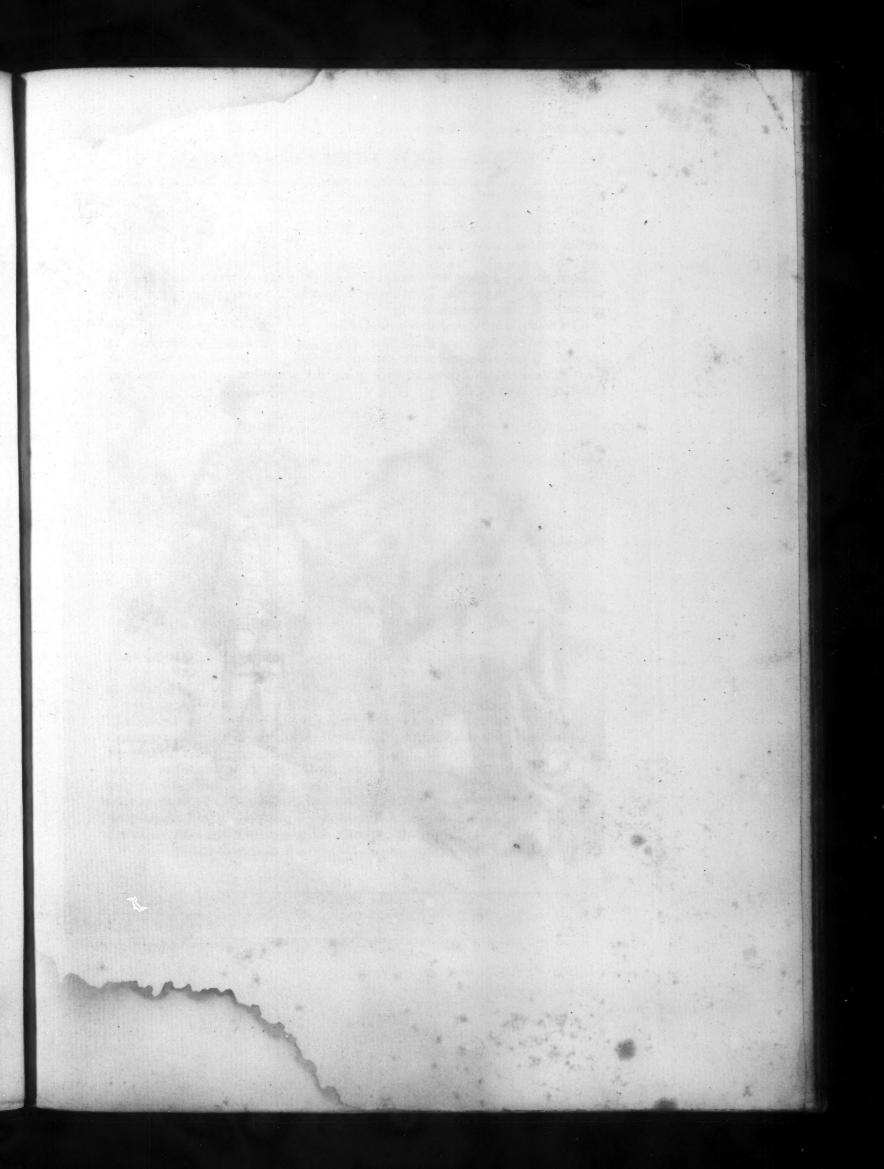
I all en al alta company de la company de la

the first specific terror of the control of the con

. I ale a committee of D. VII. ... Vide part of this books

wageron to the service of Alexandra and Alexandra Steam of the Charles

partial live most confidently bank a larger live live live by the property of the partial live by the part







week by laceral pemp, and buried at Blitan by his propositions leaving

the earle was conveyed to Mena on Lone, where, street eight dayes,

# the donage that the realme of the dunle received by the fuffe of the the noise man, inspired appeared, in the distributed parter has elected to proper out the property of the property of the respective parter parter the period the glory of the respect, power in the parter beyond the

#### THE EARL OF SALISBURY, AND LIDGATE.

THIS plate is from an old drawing (entirely of one colour, brown-like bifter) contained in a MS. book in the Harleian Library,\* the title of which is The Pilgrim: it was written by John Lidgate, and the drawing represents the author presenting the book to Thomas Montacute, earl of Salisbury. The designer has enigmatically pictured the title of the book, in making the figure of a Pilgrim jointly holding and presenting it with Lidgate to the earl.

This noble warrior is very properly pictured in his armour, and his portrait is truly interesting, when we consider the consequence of his actions in France, during the wars carried on there in the reign of Henry the Sixth. He lost his life at the siege of Orleance; and the manner of his death is thus related by Holingshead:

"In the tower that was taken at the bridge ende, there was an high chamber, having a grate full of barres of yron, by the whiche a man myghte looke all the length of the bridge into the citie; at which grate many of the chiefe captaines stoode manie times, viewing the citie, and devising in what place it were best to give the assault. They within the citie well perceived thys peeping hole, and layde a piece of ordinance directly against the windowe.

"It so chanced, the 59 day after the siege was layde, the earle of Salisburie, Sir Thomas Gargrave, and William Glassdale, with divers other, went into the saide tower, and so into the high chamber, and looked out at the grate; and within a short space, the sonne of the master gunner perceiving men looking out at the window, tooke his match, as his father had taught him, who was gone downe to dinner, and fired the gunne, the shot whereof brake and sheevered the iron barres of the grate, so that one of the same barres strake the earle so violently on the heade, that it stroke away one of his eyes and the syde of his cheeke.

" Sir Thomas Gargrave was likewise stricken, and dyed within two days.

"The earle was conveyed to Meun on Loire, where, after eight dayes, he likewife departed this worlde, whose body was conveyed to England with all funerall pomp, and buried at Bissam by his progenitors, leaving behind him an only daughter, named Alice, married to Richard Nevill, sonne to Rause earle of Westmerlande.

"The domage that the realme of Englande received by the losse of this noble man, manifestly appear'd, in that immediately after his death, the prosperous good lucke which had followed the English nation began to decline, and the glory of their victories, gotten in the parties beyond the

fea, fell in decay.

"Though al men were forowful for his death, yet the duke of Bedford was most striken with heavinesse, as he that had lost his only right hand and chiefe ayde in time of necessitie."

gotwood ads Eng. A right. I ngot, vid namine and a constrout R soft at dath of the man is the property of the

This nobic value is very process product in the conference of the portant of the portant is evaluated in the conference of the conference

In the community that was taken as the lands end, where when high character, having a grate but of course of aron, by the above a made respective all the tength, of the trings are the orbits at which and an archive the above of the conductive and the conductiv

buler) contract in a MS, book in the Harles

To both his time of the first of O to the grant and the sail and for all

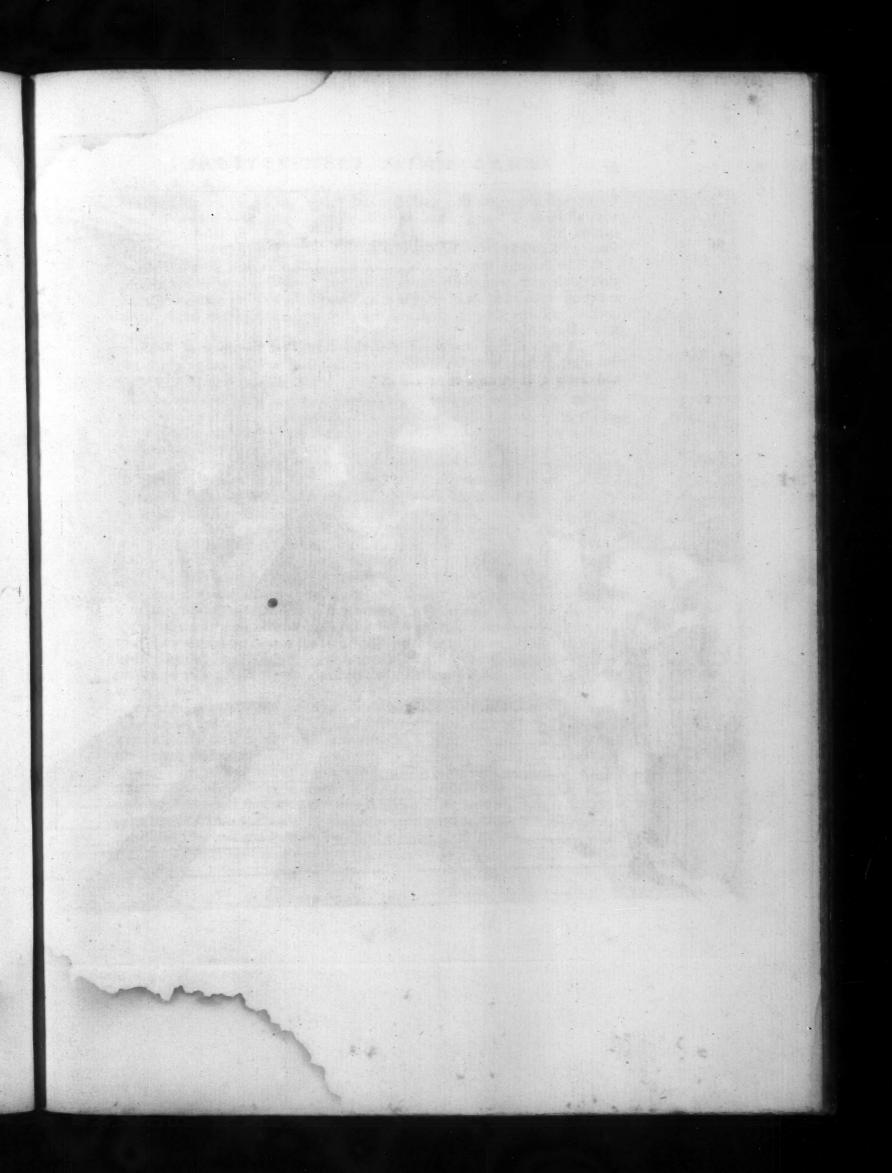
AVAX. ON a literature to the about the great was leaved to design of a literature of the control of the control

.orba bodishi \*

whereof brake and theevered the non-harres of the gratel so that shows the same barres fanke the earle so violently on the heads, that a droke avery

. " Sin Thomas Garganye was likeweile firicken, and if hi widtle two days

one of his eyes and the frde of his checke.





In the rich and a brown cap and gold college. The country figure to the left is in a clear green, wearing a red cap, and a collar of gold about his need, and in his hand he holds a gift rod. The next figure is in deep common, fured with very deep red, and heeves of the lame; he also wears a red cap, and holds a golden wand; his collar and garrer are gold, his left blue, and black there. The throne is a clear brown, the back crimsler, and the carres is of

### r deep seld in brown flower U. XLVI. No. XLVI. Dansel award shiften good a

#### KING EDWARD THE FOURTH.

THIS plate is done from a valuable MS. in the Royal Library,\* containing the chronicle of England, from Brute to the reign of Edward the Second: it was written at the command of Edward the Fourth, by the person who is kneeling before the king, and presenting the book. The king sits on his throne of state, richly habited, having on his head a blue velvet cap turned up with fine linen, instead of a crown. The figure on the left hand, with the insignia of the garter, may perhaps be intended for Richard duke of Gloucester, the king's brother.

A short sketch of the person and character of this king may not be unpleasing to the reader, which is set down as follows in Speed's Chronicle:

"Of personage he was the goodliest gentleman (saith Comines) that ever mine eyes beheld; faire of complexion, and of most princely presence, couragious of heart, politique in counsell; in adversitie, nothing abash'd; in prosperitie, rather joyous than proud: in peace, just and mercifull; in war sharpe and fierce, and in field bold and venturous, yet no further than wisedome would, and is no lesse commended where he avoided, then is his manhood when he vanquish'd: eight or nine battles he won, wherin, to his greater renowne, he fought on soote, and was ever victor over his enemies. Much given he was to the lusts of youth, and in his latter time growne somewhat corpulent, which rather adorned his graver yeeres, than any waies disliked the eyes of his beholders."

The king's robe is blue, powdered with golden lions intermixed with flower de luces; his cap is white fringed with gold; his neckcloth is white, and a gold collar. The author is in a bright pink, and a black hood and girdle. The whole length figure, behind the author, is in a bright brown, deep purple fleeves, a gold collar, and blue cap: the figure he talks to is

\* Markod 15 E 4.

#### REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL

in light red, and a brown cap and gold collar. The corner figure to the left is in a clear green, wearing a red cap, and a collar of gold about his neck, and in his hand he holds a gilt rod. The next figure is in deep crimson, surred with very deep red, and sleeves of the same; he also wears a red cap, and holds a golden wand; his collar and garter are gold, his legs blue, and black shoes. The throne is a clear brown, the back crimson, and the curtains and canopy pink: the walls are green, and the arras is of a deep reddish brown flower'd with gold: the pavement is a stone colour.

ningration in the second contraction of the second

The little black the first to shield he as the self of the sound of

en la cela de la lace de la cinada para en la casa destante en en en esta en la compania de la compania del compania de la compania del compania de la compania del compania del

The state of the s

and other state of the property of the control of t

A lite hilly a feet in him envisored was feet and before himself a second and a regard moves of the control of

Of Bear theugh of the companies of or being man on the

e de la company de la company

No. XLVII.







den enselved für en sich epock werk ernetbindig sit ha sich Erne große eine Siche Sterre Wieserbauer zu erhölte gebere

#### No. XLVII.

#### EDWARD THE FOURTH, HES QUEEN AND SON, &c.

Lambeth.\* It represents Anthony Woodville, earl of Rivers, presenting the book, and Caxton his printer, to king Edward the Fourth, the queen and prince. The portrait of the prince (afterwards Edward the Fifth) is the only one known of him, and has been engraved by Vertue among the heads of the kings. The person in a cap and robe of state, is, probably, Richard duke of Gloucester, as he resembles the king, and as Clarence was always too great an enemy of the queen to be distinguished by her brother. The book was printed in 1477, when Clarence was in Ireland, and in the beginning of the next year he was murdered. At the end of the MS. is this curious monagram:

### /TER!

See a further account of this book in the Hon. Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors, pag. 52; and in Ames's History of Printing, pag. 9.

The queen of Edward the Fourth (fays Speed) was Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Woodvill, earl Rivers, by his wife Jaquelana dutcheffe of Bedford (who was the daughter of Peter earl of Saint Paul, and hee the fonne of Peter de Luxemburgh); was first married unto Sir John Grey, saine at Saint Alban's, where he was knighted the daye before his death by king Henry the Sixt, unto whom she bare two sonnes and a daughter; after whose death she was privately re-married unto king Edward the Fourth, the first day of May, at his mannor of Graston in Northampton shire, an. 1464, and in the next yeere following, upon the fix-and-twentieth of May, was crowned queene at Westminster, with all due solemnities. She was his wife eighteene years eleven moneths and nine days, no more fortunate in attaining to the heighth of all worldly dignity, then unfortunate in murder of her sonnes, and losse of her own libertye; for in the beginning

#### REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL

of king Edward's raigne, she was forc'd to take fanctuary at Westminster. wherin her first sonne, prince Edwarde, was borne; and at his death did the like in feare of the protectour: And lastly, having all her lands and poffesions siezed upon by king Henry the Seventh, lived in meane estate in the monastery of Bermondsey in Southwarke, where not long after shee left the troubles of her life, and injoyed a quiet portion or burying-place by her last husband, king Edward, at Windsore."

The king, queen, and figure with the cap, are habited in blue lined with ermine; the crowns, scepters, &c. are gold. The prince is in red, as is the figure next the king. The earl's coat as it is blazoned; his legs are blue. Caxton is in black. The figures behind are in pink. The throne, arras, and carpet, are red and gold; the floor is green, the walls of a lead colour, and the cicling blue with gold spots. The book is pink, with gilt leaves.

and prices. The percent of the prices (normally beautiful

the same of the state of the same of the s

See a larger and west in this book in the 2 look of Wallook by Calungon

of a charter to one of the course of the cou to Berton (wine was the campaint of Penny and of Salar Paul, and have been

Atructant months believes to the said of t to province and the second of Vis. 422 occurred queencing Well random all of a fisher cice. Eleg

THE THERE ARE AND THE RISE STREET, STREET, SALES STREET, STREET, SALES S phonone on store freezell area ports in Chan expanded for the

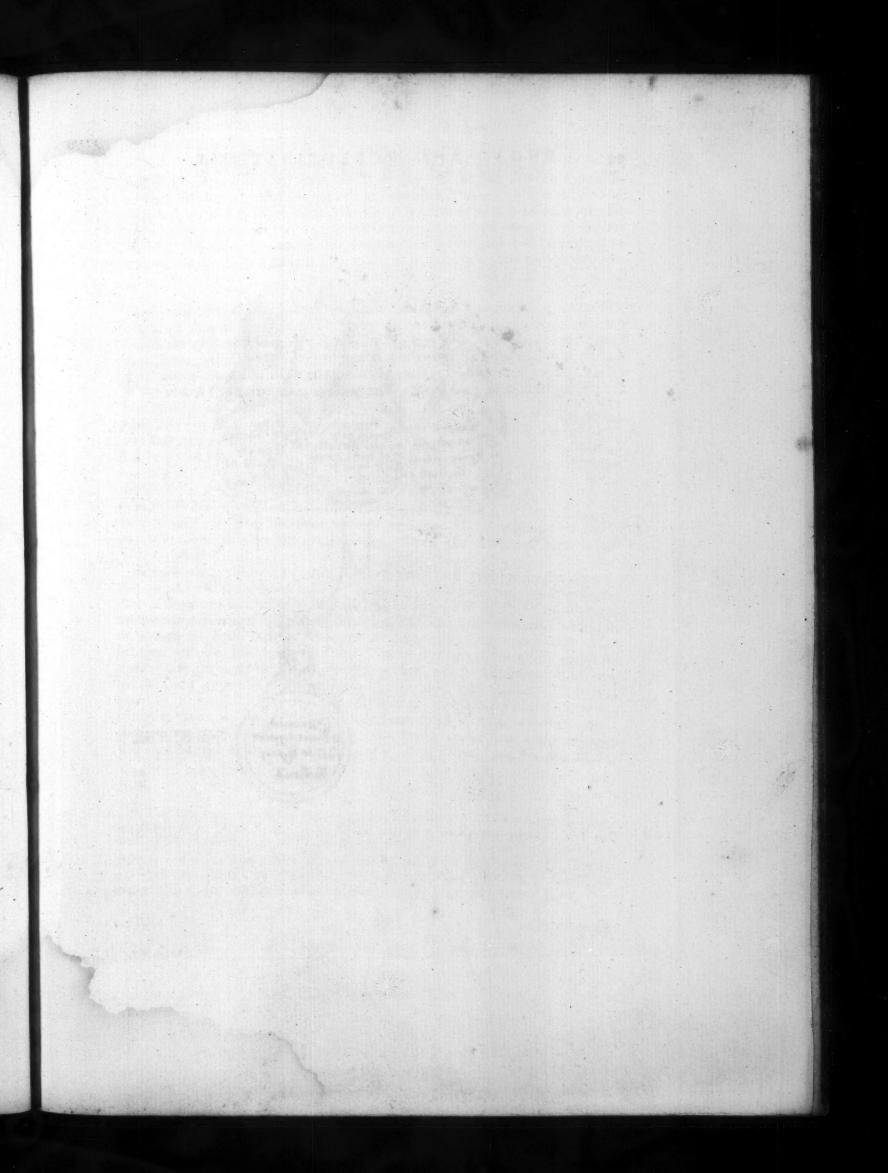
19 London an ad 22 of 1822 of 18 18 70 200

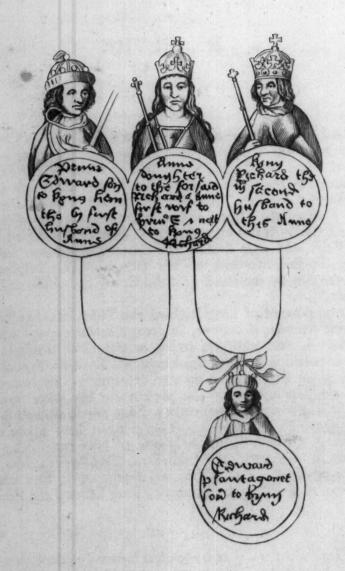
her litt sper jedelich, sone A. Lon broth mis in

resident as out before the entered by the property of the forther wife by the bottler.

AND A RESE PROPERTY OF FROM STATE OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE PERFORMANC

ward notes are out a browning for saw . ( freedom . No. XLVIII. and I are the Size, unto whole the best and a description is





#### No. XLVIII.

#### RICHARD THE THIRD, &c.

CONTAINS a portrait of prince Edward (only fon to king Henry the Sixth) who was murdered at Tewkesbury. Another of lady Annydaughter and coheir of Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, who was first married to the above prince Edward, and afterwards re-married to Richard duke of Glocester. Another of Richard duke of Glocester (afterwards king Richard the Third) eighth and youngest son of Richard duke of York, and Cecily Nevil his wife. And another of Edward Plantagenet, prince of Wales, the only son of the above Richard and Ann: he died very young, in the life-time of his father.—The originals of these portraits are drawn by the hand of John Rous, the celebrated historian of Warwickshire.\*

An authentic portrait of king Richard the Third can hardly be found: the present one we may, I believe, in great measure depend upon, because it was drawn by a man who was living at the time in which he reigned. In the chronicles and histories of this kingdom, Richard is usually described as a man of little stature, and greatly desormed; but one of the most learned and elegant authors of the present day has taken great pains to prove, that he was neither desormed in person, nor so wicked in his actions as has been generally represented.—The portrait here given of Edward, the son of king Richard, is the only one of him extant that I know of. He was born in the castle of Middleham (says Speed) near Richmond, in the county of York, A.D. 1473, and being under four years of age, was created earl of Salisbury by his uncle, king Edward the Fourth, in the

The MS. from which this plate is copied, is preserved in the Cottonian Library, and it is marked Julius E. iv. The figures from part of a genealogical table of the family of Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, the whole of whose life is represented in a multitude of delineations copied in the second volume of the Dopoa Angelcynnan, or, The Manners and Customs, &c. of the English.—These figures are drawn with a pen, and are all of one colour (namely, brown) apparently bifter.

#### REGAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL

Teventeenth year of his reign. But his father Richard, in the first year of his usurpation, created him prince of Wales, the 24th of August, A.D. 1483. he being then ten years of age; and the crown was entailed unto him by the parliament; but he died before his father, about the fame time that his mother deceased.

THE THE STA

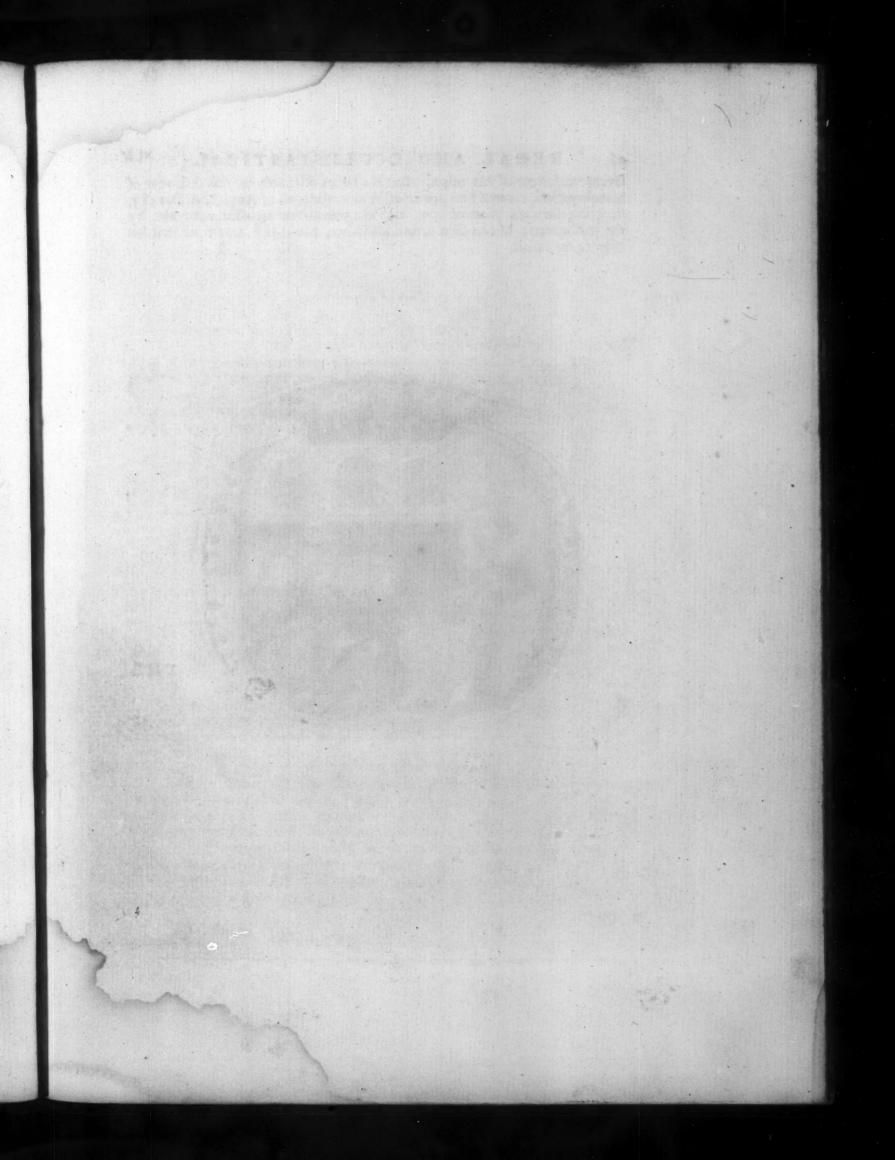
The second secon

mile the two many business manual land of the little of the land o Man at lot of the first or it was the first of the by the same of

particular south of the property of the books of at the contraction of the contraction of The total the terminal of the property of the

Landa twee to hat usen sects a to account and a sect

THE





I or what man will give gredite or regarde to him whom

THE two following plates are taken from a MS. preserved in the Harleian library, which is fairly written on vellum, and most elegantly bound in crimson velvet, edged with crimson and gold thread, with tassels of the same at each corner, and lined on the inside with crimson damask: on the cover are five bosses of silver, wrought and gilt, the middle one of which contains the arms of Henry the Seventh, and the other four the portcullis, gilt, on a field party per pale, argent and vert, in enamel. It is made fast with two class, on each of which is a red rose of Lancaster, and half an angel proceeding out of a cloud on the top.

The book itself contains four original indentures, made between the king (Henry VII.) and John Islip, abbot of Westminster, specifying the number of masses, collects, &c. which were to be said for the departed souls of the king's father, wise, and other relations, &c. and provision to be made for thirteen poor men by the king, with many other like matters. ——See the catalogue of the Harleian MSS. No. 1498.

# or arrested by his inflicted, to their great inserventhing, he at one time or another did helpe relieve, and he forward; whether it appeared that he would have use fame popular XIJX on necessard enhances reviewed and

carreifull pirrie, whiche ha did once there to fir has had bliera ed, and are his laws were hardeed and merced; for fireher his nationalists as were trued

# No. XLIX.

Is the king (Henry VII.) giving the book to John Islip, the abbot of Westminster, who kneeds before him, bearing his crozier on his left arm (Westminster being a mitted abbey). Behind him are divers of his monks, and some of the almsmen or beadsmen (mentioned above) with their beads in their hands.

The person and character of this king are drawn as follows, by Grafton:

"He was a man of bodie but leane and spare, albeit mightie and strong therewith; of personage and stature, somewhat higher then the meane fort of men be, of a wonderfull beautye and sayre complexion; of countinance mery and smiling, especiallye in his communication; his eyes gray, his teeth single, and heare thinne; of witt in all thinges quicke and prompt; of a princely stomacke, and haute courage. In great perilles, doubtfull assayres, and matters of waightie importance, supernaturell, and in maner devine; for such thinges as he went about, he did them advisedly, and not without great deliberation and breathing, to the intent that, amongst all men, his wit and prudence might be noted and regarded: for he was not ignorant that acts and doings were especially noted and marked with the eies of many a person; and therfore a prince ought as farr to excell and surmount all meane personages in wisedome and pollicie, as he precelleth other in

elfatte

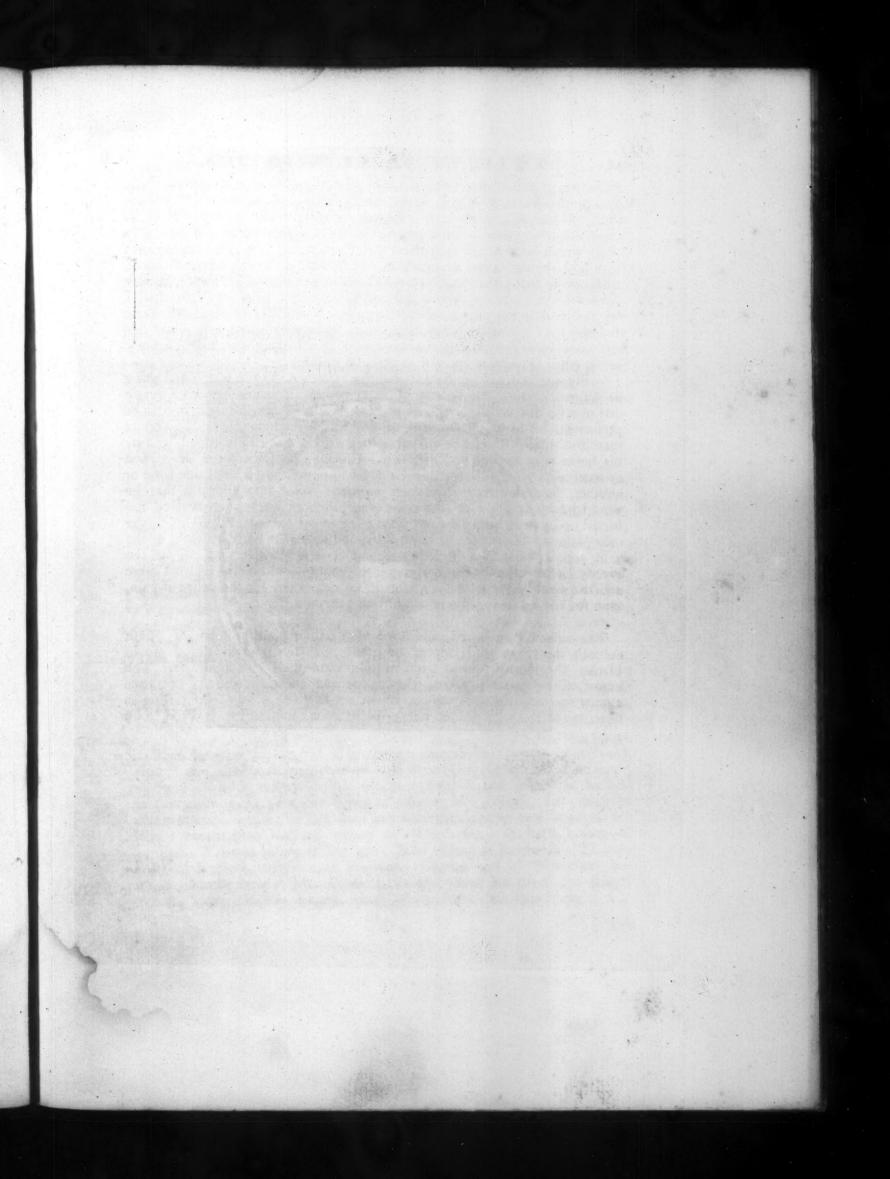
estate and dignitie: For what man will give credite or regarde to him whom he hath proved to be light, wilde, and lascivous of condicions? Besides this, he was sober, moderate, honest, assable, curteous, bounteous, so much abhorred pride and arrogancie, that he was ever sharpe and quicke to them which were noted or spotted with that crime; and there was no man with him, being never so much in his savour, or having never so much auchoritie, that either durst or could do any thing as his awne phantasy did serve him, without the consent and agreement of other.—What shall I say more? Although his mother were never so wise (as she was both witrie and wise) yet her will was brydeled, and her downges restrayned. And this regiment he saide he kept to the intent that he might be called a king,

whose office is to rule, and not to be rul'd of other.

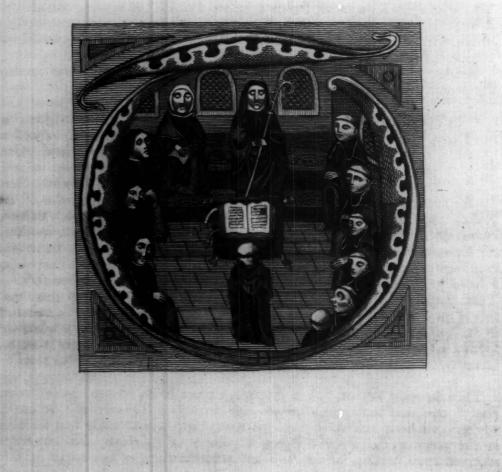
"He was also and indifferent and sure justicier, by the which one thing he allured to him the heartes of many people, because they lived querly and in rest, out of all opresson and molestation of the nobilitie and riche personnes. And to this severity of his, was joyned and annex'd a certain mercifull pittie, whiche he did often showe to such as had offended, and by his lawes were hindred and merced; for such of his subjectes as were syned or amerced by his justices, to their great impoverishing, he at one time or another did helpe relieve, and set forward: wherby it appear'd that he would have the same penalties for other offences and crimes revived and stirred up agayne, whiche was a playne argument that he did use his rigour only (as he said himselfe) to bring lowe, and abate the high stomachs of the wild people, nourished in seditious and civil rebellions, and not for the greedy desire of richesse, or hunger of money—although such as were afflicted would cry out and say, that it was done more for the desire of gain, than for any prudent pollicie or politick provision."

The king's robe is red, and lined with ermine; his hose are of a stellicolour: the crown and scepter are gold. All the figures behind are in black: the almsmen wear golden badges on their left shoulders. The elbow of the throne is green; the canopy and curtains crimson; the arras a deep red, and the wall and pavement are of stone colour: the cieling is blue, powdered with golden stars: the letter is blue, white, and red, on a gold ground.

mery and fmiling, electralize in his communication; his eyes gray, his cital single, and heare strone; of wire in all thingen quicke and prompt; of a pracely flomather, and haute courage. In great penties, doubtful aliance, and matters of weightie importance, feptimaturell, and in maner devine; for fuch thinges as he went about, he did them advitedly, and not without great deliberation and breathing, to the intent that, amongst all a line wit end prudence might be noted and regarded; for he was not all off and longs were especially noted and narked with the eies may a priton, and therefore a miner ought as target excell and sumnount all means personers in witchone and policie, as he precedeth other and







#### ANTIQUITIES OF ENGLAND

The abbot and his monks are in black; the judge is in red, fined with white; the figure next him is in red, the next in blue, and the next in red; the fest and flep are green; the celk the book has on is crimfon; the walt and pavement are of a from colour; the letter as before, red, white, and blue, on a gift ground.

This place is copied from the fame MS, as the foregoing .-- See page 97.

#### No. L.

#### CONFIRMATION OF THE DEEDS OF ALMS.

REPRESENTS a monk standing before a desk, and reading the abstract of the first deed (according to the directions therein contained) a judge, with other ministers of the law, assisting on the right hand, and abbot Islip with his monks on the left.

Besides the donations contained in these indentures, king Henry built a sumptuous chapel at Westminster.

" In the year of our Lord 1503 (fays Stow) took down the chapel of our Lady, above the east end of the high after at Westminster, as well as a tavern near adjoining, called the White Rose, and in the same place, or plot of ground, on the 24 day of January, the first stone of our Ladies chapel was laid, by the hands of John Islip, abbat of Westminster; Sir Reginald de Bray, knight of the Garter; Doctor Barons, master of the Rolls; and Dr. Wall, chaplaine to the king; mafter Hugh Oldham, chaplaine to the countess of Derby and Richmond, the king's mother; Sir Edward Stanhope, knight, and divers others: upon which stone was engraven the day, the year, &c.--The charges in building this chapel (as I have been informed) amounted to the fummes of 14,000 pounds .---This chappel Leland calls the miracle of the world; for any man that fees it may well fay, that " all elegancy of worship and matter is couched in it:" and this building the king directed chiefly " to be a place of Topulture for himself and all his posterity; where in at this time is to be feene his owne tombe, most gorgeous and great, made all of folid brass."

Thus far mine author. And in another place in his Survey, he remarks, that "the alter and sepulchre of the same king (Henry the Seventh) wherein his body resteth in this his new chappel, was made and finished in the yeere 1519, by one Peter, a painter of Florence, for which he received 1000 sterling for the stuff and workmanship, at the hands of the king's excecutors, Richard bishop of Winchester; Richard bishop of London; Thomas bishop of Durham; John bishop of Rochester; Thomas duke of Norfolk, treasurer of England; Charles earl of Worcester, the king's chamberlaine; John Fineaux, knight, chief justice of the King's Bench; Robert Reade, knight, chief justice of the Common Pleas."

0 2

The abbot and his monks are in black; the judge is in red, lined with white; the figure next him is in red, the next in blue, and the next in red; the feat and step are green; the desk the book lies on is crimson; the wall and pavement are of a ftone colour; the letter as before, red, white, and blue, on a gilt ground.

This plate is copied from the same MS. as the foregoing .--- See page 97.

... .0.0

CONFIRMATION OF THE DEEDS OF ALMS

PERIODERS a monk flending below a dell., and centing the ablience A to the first deed (according to the conditions todiein contained) a indires wan other result ers of the law, suitong on the right hand, and all log

Begges the demands course, of in these independent from Money both a

The circulation of long End year (find Ston) took down the chains of an English of an Ends, and see of cast and the find their ten Victorial Victorial and the state of the st

to reflect do there, which of the Contract Project Survey around the first of

rough no as the capaint of tender and the arrow of the troubless another; the distinct another; the standard of antique of the standard others and the arrow white those was considered and the capaint of the capacine of the cap

Thus far coince action. And in another place in the Survey. he remarks. that " the alter and Regulder of the fame hing (Henry by Seventh) wherein his body relieth in this his new chappel, was made and sinificount in the years again, by one Penra a palates of Florence, or which he

regions 1000 fleding for the fluit and workmanibit, at the lands of the king a exceeded, Richard billoop of Winchellur, Richard billoop of London Thomas billoop of Dorham; John billoop of Rocheffer, Thomas

dute of Morfols, resilier of England, Charles carl of Wherefler, the cing's commerciality form kingens, knight, order judice of the King's pictor Revent Seade, knight, that justice of the Common Plant"

the cuspus Labor Carta the related of the world, for any man that let at may well the that "all cliganic of worldpland should accepted in it?" and the thought of the story of worldpland should be concluded. and the building the sing decired chiefly " to be a place of aci of a army side as de state to the transfer and as the state as the for to his owne romes, most green marked and to de to beat

Light with note thorse sin drive will !







distinct million away on the faith Para) to cave untilian beingle and the faith when her worse wall called

### ADDITIONS TO THE WORK.

E have thus far brought down the feries of kings, &c. from the reign of Edward the Confessor, which have been diligently collected, as well as the greatest care and attention bestowed to make them as complete as possible; yet, since the beginning and continuation of this work, several curious matters, which unavoidably had escaped notice, have occurred, and are here given in chronological order.

## No. LI.\*

#### HENRY THE FIRST.

REPRESENTS king Henry the First bewaiting the fatal and unfortunate end of his children, who are represented below struggling in vain with the tempest, wherein they perished. This circumstance is related as follows, by Speed:

"Prince William, who now wanted but only the name of a king, commanded another shippe to be prepared for himselfe, his brethren and sisters, with many other nobles and gallant courtiers both of England and Normandy, who plying the mariners with pots and wine (therin being instruments of their owne calamity approaching) made them bragge to out-faile the king's shippe before; and in the night putting forth from land, with a merry gale, made way over the dancing waves as swift as an arrow: but (as if the heavens would have king Henries too great felicities allaid, and temper'd with sense of courtly variety) in the midst of their jollity and singing (alas! they sang their last, and little thought on death!) for suddainely the shippe dashed against a rocke, not very far from the shoare, at which fearfull disaster a hideous cry arose, all of them shifting (and yet through amazedness not knowing how to shift) to save themselves from the danger: for God repaying the reward for sinne, suffer'd not those unnatural

wantons (for fuch were many of them, faith Paris) to have christian buriall, and so swallowed them up in the sea, when her waves were most calme. Prince William gat speedily into the cocke-boate, and might well have escaped, had not hee pittied his sister, the countesse of Perche, crying unto him for helpe, when turning the boat to her ayde, so many strived to get in (every man in such a case esteeming his life as much as a prince) that with their weight it presently suncke, and of so princely a traine no one escaped to relate that dolefull tragedie, save only a base sellow (a butcher some say) who swamme all night upon the maine-maste, and got shoare in

the morning, with much danger of life.

"This was the most unfortunate shipwrack that ever hapned in our seas, bringing an inconceivable heavinesse to the king and whole state: for therin perished prince William duke of Normandy, the joy of his father, and hope of his nation; Richard, his base brother; his sister Maud, countesse of Perche; Richard earle of Chester, with his wife, lady Lucy, the king's niece by his sister; Adela Otwell, the earle's brother, the young duke's governor; divers of the king's chiefe officers, and most of the princes; Gessey Riddle, Robert Manduit, William Bigod, Gessey arch-deacon of Hereford, Walter de Crucie, and many other of prime note and esteeme, to the number of one hundred and sixty persons, none of their bodies being found, though great search was made for them."

The king is habited in deep blue; his robe is light pink lined with red; the feat is of a flone colour; the back ground on the right fide is red and filver, and on the left blue and gold; the frame red and blue; the two children blue, and the two attendants blue and red; the ship a light brown, and the water green.

Trince William, who now wroted not only the name of a ling, commanded another Supple to be saturated for himfolder or breedings and filters with many other nobles and gallage now new both of Smaland and was

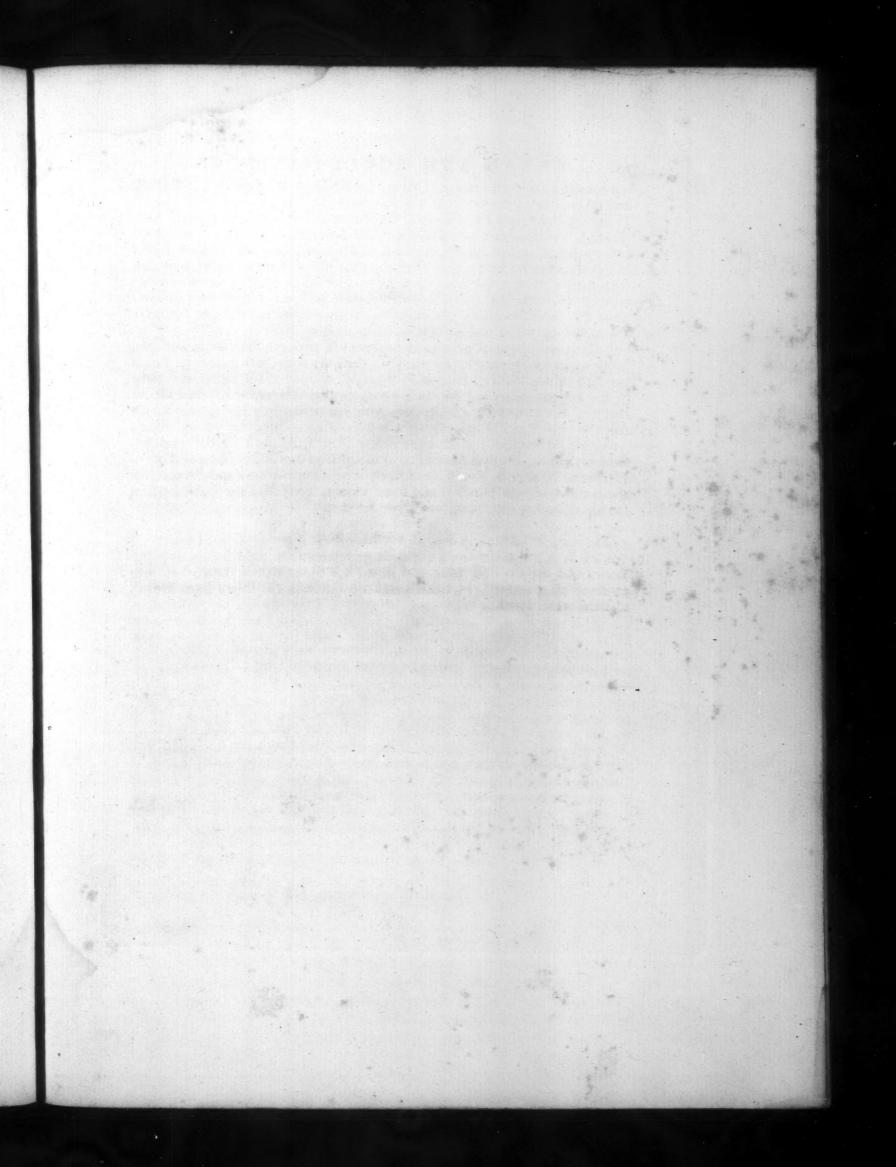
standly, who plying the passiners and passined wheel them being uttenments of their owne calculated approaching about a bragge to our faile the long a faippe before a soil at the negat presing left bloom land, with a

menty gale, stade was ordered theretair waves as full as an errow: but (as

at which fearfull calabet h hadees any mote, all of lacin fairfung (and yet through amazonach not knowing new to half; to fave them been four the danger: for God arraping the reward for lines, fuder a searche consequent

at all sectional from the past of each plat T. of

has routed what to them also all (stant) and to have have been and the stant of the





wich gold iquares.

#### No. LII.\*

the godeshid to be been shown by a bill a at his best and

#### KING JOHN.

Is king John, who is represented hunting. This illumination is at the head of a forest charter.

Speed, after repeating the scandals which the monks unjustly threw upon king John in their writings, makes note of his actions as follows:

"His works of devotion were inferior to none, as his foundations declare at Beauly, Farrington, Malmesbury, and Dublin, and that other for nunnes at Godstow, by Oxford, from which some have interpreted that prophese of Merlin as meant of him:

Sith virgins-gifts to maids he gave.
'Mongst blessed saints God will him save.

" His acts and orders for weale-publike were beyond most, he being either first, or the chiefest, who appointed those noble formes of civill. government in London, and most cities and incorporate townes of England, endowing them also with the greatest franchises: the first who caused sterling money to be here coyned: the first who ordained the honourable ceremonies in creation of earles: the first who settled the rates and measures for wine, bread, cloth, and such-like necessaries of commerce: the first who planted English lawes and officers in Ireland, and both annexed that. kingdome and fastned Wales to the crowne of England, thereby making amends for his loffes in France; and thence, amongst all the English monarchs, he was the first who enlarged the royal stile with Lorde of Ireland: a matter of greater import for England's peace, than all the French titles ever yet have proved. Whose whole course of life and actions wee cannot fhut with any truer euloge, than that which an ancient author hath conferr'd on him: " Princeps quidem magnus erat, sed minus fælix; atque ut Marius, utramque fortunam expertus."--- Doubtlesse he was a prince more

great than happy, and one who, like Marius, had tried both fides of Fortune's wheele."

The king is dreffed in a light red tunic, and a blue robe; the horse is grey, and the trappings red; the stag and the rabbits are of a dun colour, the dogs proper; trees and ground green; the back ground is blue and red, with gold fquares.

MHOL DKIN

Speed, after repeating the daily while the de will main the store upon

ex Dec un Penindune "Minischen en Chieses" und diet Sheet en muse se Codinow, tw Chiese, residuachi "surellan lette record "burippoplede

guind subjilled a subject to an initial subject to the first being the first b

either had or the carriet, were sentented that a control of the rest of civil plant were control or the sentented by the control of the carried by the carried control of the carried by the carried by the carried control of the carried by the carr

The sec. I demonstrate and the second of the second second start I aguille leaves and offeren in training, and frost angered than

enter a service de la capita de la company de la company de la capita del capita de la capita del capita de la capita del capita de la But with new course to be that the course on an endow the course of the conferred on him "Principle of the business of the first field of the state of the Mitting, recently to contrain experient ... Doublielle he was a prince rouse

Continued med al main alary &

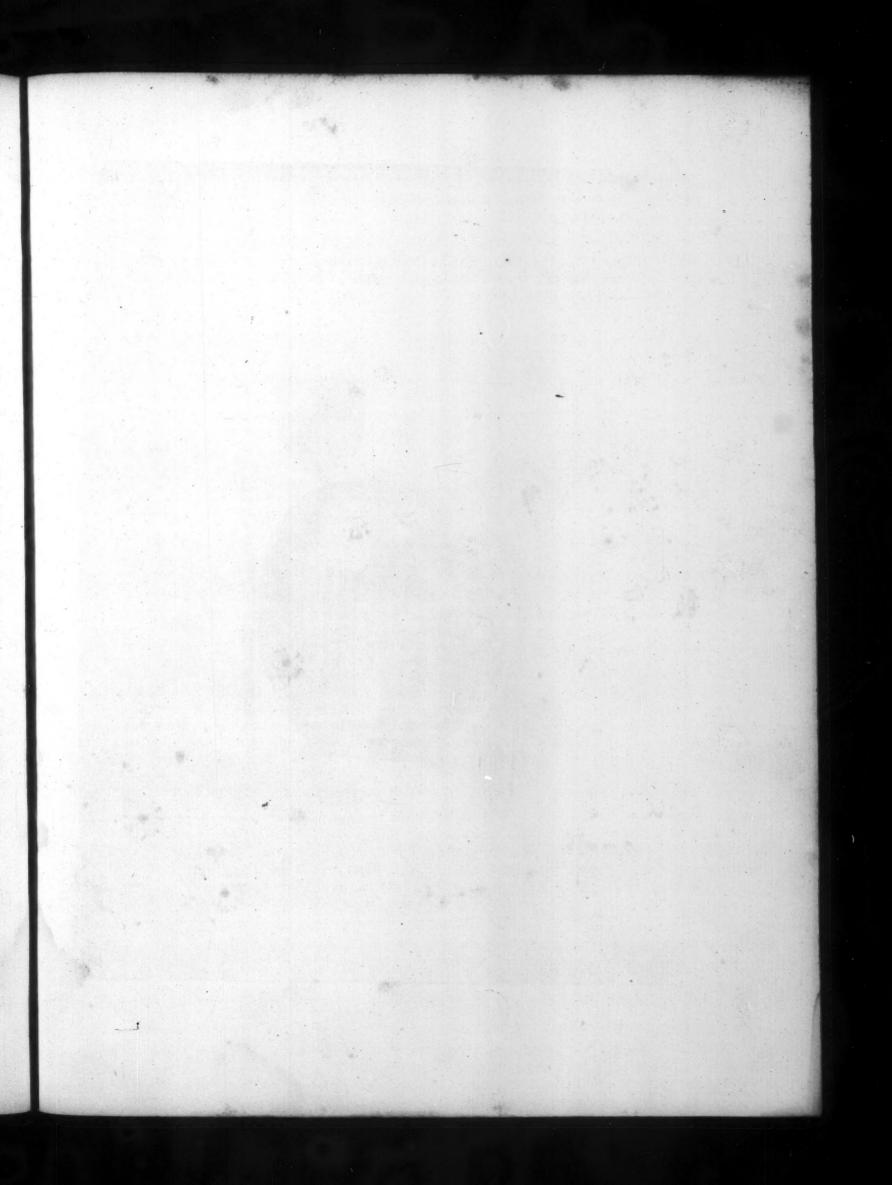
sence follower and the size of their tradeout and protection of the size of the size of their

S king John, who is represented hundred

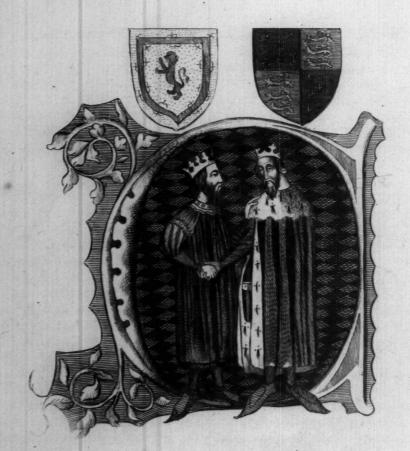
Marke a les estimations de l'

SECOND.

. IMI. No. Link (after a Vieler to the corner of Frights, thereby realing this and the fragment country and appeared to robot side as a factor and the final and the final state of the final and the factor of the final and the factor of the fact







and that he and his forcessource, kings of Scotland, Sould doe somege to the king of Englander and his finderform for the realme of

The sing of bootlend is much, and his collect a gold. The back ground is blue and gold; and the letter blue, on a gilt ground. The arms are proper,

Privated in diefic pink lined with confine, and blue fleeves.

### EDWARD THE THIRD, AND DAVID KING OF SCOTLAND.

Is Edward the Third, and David king of Scotland, who are represented hand in hand; an emblem of the peace confirmed between them. This illumination is at the head of the articles of the peace, which are most elegantly written, and the initial letter of each article embellished with the royal arms of England, quartered with those of France. This peace was concluded in the year 1357, at the constant supplication and intreaties of Joan, wife to David, (who was fifter to Edward) after he had been kept close prisoner for the space of eleven years in the castle of Odium. Hollingshead relates the matter fully as follows:

"David king of Scotland, shortly after the truce was concluded betwixte Englande and Fraunce, was fette at libertye, paying for his ranfom the fumme of one hundrethe thousand markes, as Jourdon sayeth; but whether hee meaneth Scottishe or sterling money, I cannot saye: he also was bounde by covenant, nowe upon his deliverance, to cause the castelles in Nidesdale to be rased, which were knowen to be evill neighbours to the Englishe borderers, as Dunfrise, Dalswinton, Morton, Dunsdere, and other nine. His wife, queene Joan, made suche earneste sute to hir brother, king Edwarde, for hir husbandes diliverance, that king Edwarde was contented to release him upon the payment of so small a portion of money, and performance of the covenauntes for the rasing of those castells; although Froissart fayth that hee was covenaunted to pay for his deliveraunce, within the terme of ten years, five hundrethe thousande nobles, and for surety of that payment to fende into Englande fufficient hostages, as the earles of Douglass, Murrey, Mar, Sutherlande, and Fiffe, the baron of Vescye, and Sir William Camoife. Also he covenaunted never to wear armour agaynst king Edwarde, within his realme of Englande, nor confent that his subjects should doe; and further shoulde, upon his returne home, doe the beste he coulde to cause the Scottes to agree that their countrie should holde of him

<sup>\*</sup> From Nero, D. VI. as is also the following plate.

NATIONAL OF SCIENCES OF

in fee, and that he and his successources, kings of Scotland, should doe homage to the king of Englande, and his successors, for the realme of Scotland."

Edward is dreffed in light pink lined with ermine, and blue seeves. The king of Scotland is in red, and his collar is gold. The back ground is blue and gold; and the letter blue, on a gilt ground. The arms are proper.

上口WARDSHIP 中国 1919 1919

I have and the I hird, an is I should dirty of Scotlages, who say topped hered Line of the property of the peace configured between these This illumination is at the lead of the switcher of the goal , where are most elegand eventure, and earliaight letter of order article en bed based with a the revel areas. The section of the plants commends with article of a reason of the plants of the relation of the plants of the relation of the relation and the relation of nertains of fram with to David, (see an infer to Extend little in had been appropriate of Comm. tiolis agrand relates the grantes will be an are find to "David the Store of Store of the Store of th Larined and Francis, was fine at Marries as as in the carried temps of one figurity a specific or with all forcefor fixed but whether her meaners boom the of the air money it camer they be allowed bounds by covernant, nowe arou his celestrated to thate the calculation Nidellale to be rafed, which were knowed to be exilt activations to the English. borderen as Deafritz den in internet Think was and wher sine. the wife queens four famile locations and had be been the state forms of the highest of the coverage of the control of the control of the coverage of the cove the stering of top years, five franchically thought of bless, and the filtery of that payment to fende here Prespond has been heldered in the earles of Douglais, Murrey, Mar, Sucherlande, and Hiffe, the barre will steve, and Sie WEggen Camorie. Alto he corenaunted never to wear annour agayoric king Edwarde, within his realme of Englande, nor confent that his subjects thould doe and further flouids, upon his returne home, doe the befte he coulde to easte the Scottes to agree that their countrie flould halde of him

I som Nore, D. VI. as is also the following plate.





removed to the Sayon, whiche was at that time a goodly house, appererping to the duke of Lamathin that was afterwards it was breat and deliroved by

Was Tyler, and Jacks Strawy, and their companie."

# No. LIV.

is in abor three with erroine, pink fleeves and hole, and a got

#### JOHN, KING OF FRANCE.

Is a portrait of John, king of France, who was brought prisoner into England by Edward the Black Prince.

"Now approached the time (fays Grafton) that the prince of Wales had made provision of ships, and furniture to the same, for the conveyaunce and bringing of the French king, and his other prisoners, into England. And when he had all things in readinesse, he called unto him the lord Dalbert, the lorde Musident, the lord Laspare, the lorde of Punyers, and the lorde of Rosen, and gave them commaundemaunt to kepe the countrie there

untill his returne againe.

"Then he tooke the sea, and certaine lorde of Gascoyne with him. The Frenche kinge was in a vessell by himselfe, to be the more at his ease, and was accompanied with two hundreth men of armes, and two thousand archers. For it was shewed the prince that the three estates, by whome the realme of Fraunce was governed, had layd in Normandye and Crotoye two great armyes, to the entent to meete with him, and to get the Frenche king out of his handes, if they might. But there appered no such matter; and yet they were on the sea x1 dayes, and on the x11 daye they arrived at Sandwich. Then they issued out of their ship, and landed, and lay there all that night, and taryed there two dayes after to refreshe them; and on the third day they roade to Cauntorburie.

"When the king of England knew of their coming, he commaunded the ditizens of London to prepare themselves and their citie, and to make the same seemely and meete to receive suche a man as the French king was;

whiche the citezens of London did accordingly.

"And from Cauntorbury they came to Rochester, and there taryed a daye, and from thence the next daye to London, where they were honourably

receyved; and so they were in every good towne they passed.

"The French king roade through London on a white courfer well apparelled, and the prince on a little blacke hobby by him. This was (fays Holingshead) the foure and twentieth day of May; and they were with greate honour joyfully received of the citizens into the citie of London, and so conveyed to the pallace of Westminster, where the king sitting in Westminster Hall received the Frenche king, and after conveyed hym to a

lodging for him appoynted, where he laye a feason; but after hee was removed to the Savoy, whiche was at that time a goodly house, apperteying to the duke of Lancaster, though afterwards it was brent and destroyed by Wat Tyler, and Jacke Strawe, and their companie."

The king is in blue lined with ermine, pink sleeves and hose, and a gold collar. The back ground is gold, and the ornamented frame is blue.

DOWN BURNEY CONTROL WILLOW

but also provided the rate fill planting the test of the prince of Wales and the conversance and

binging of the Friedlich of the state of the

"There is easier the few and extraited that a Chineme which hier. The

was account to be administer a description of the property of the stream of the major of the stream of

came give delicate see de came a falcale server a la company de camera ban reference until a fa

And from a militaries they a deep in Macheller, and there inseed a care, and from a first three the text days to London, when they were hope with

The located long eagle stanged beauton on a white course well are relied, and the prince on a little plancke hobby by him. The was then little stand the course of the course of the course of the course the course of the course beauty beauty the course of the course of

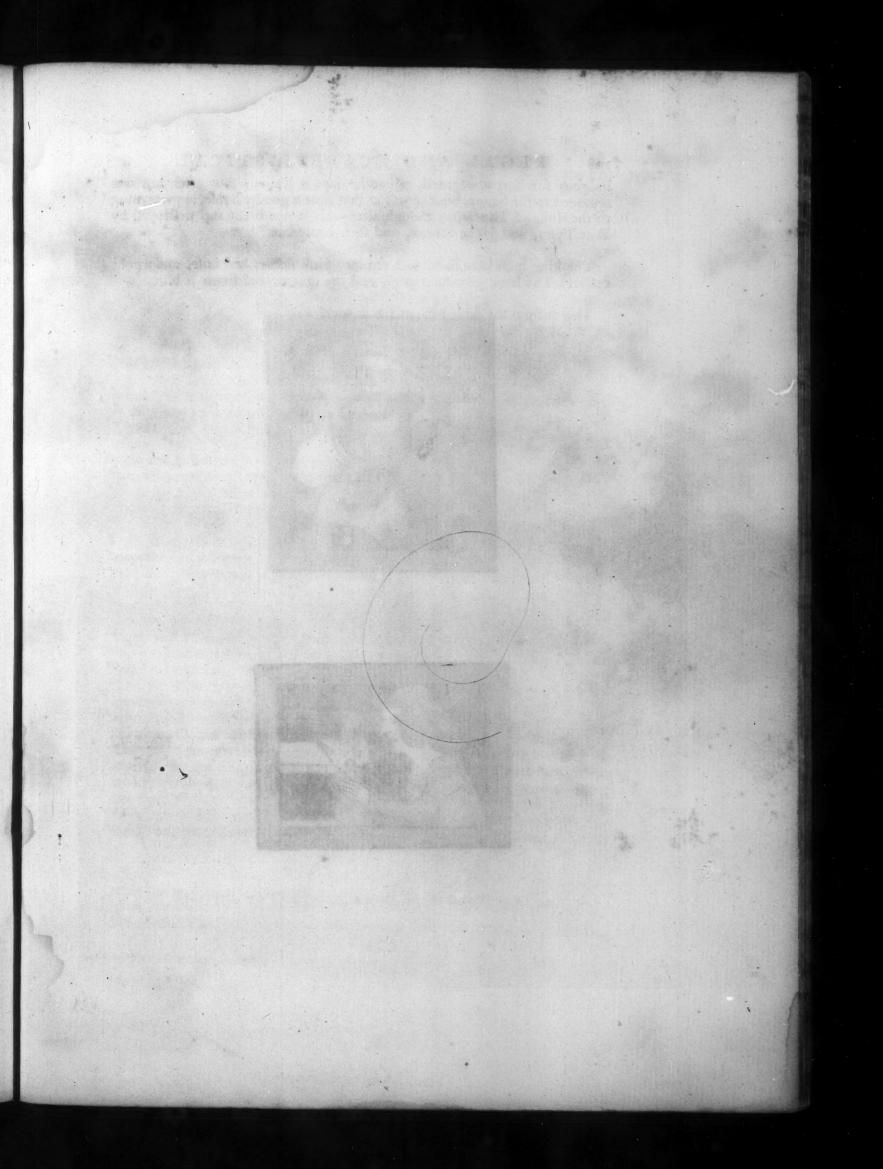
whiche the essent of horses the neouthing.

Michiga ; and for her years in carry good come that palled

the section of lower living and state of the section of the section of the

This is from the fame MS. as the former.

following the state of the stat







was likewide teken, and all his forces defeated. Misselfidined the wight after (worth was the first of the new year) highed with after the armost of the new year) highed with after the last of the content of the values of the content of the conte

## 

#### GEOFRY DE LUCY, AND MARY DE ST. PAUL.

THE figure at the top is Geofry de Lucy, supposed to be the son of that Geofry de Lucy mentioned in the reign of Edward the First, and one of the knights that attended Edward the Third into France.

The figure of a lady, at the bottom of the plate, is Mary de St. Paul, (countess of Pembroke) who was the daughter of Guy de Chastilian, earl of St. Paul. She was married to Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, who was murdered in France in 1323; after which (according to Stow) she was re-married to Laundas, who was taken with the prisoners in the attempt to surprize the castle of Calais, in the time of Edward the Third.—This curious adventure is thus briefly related by Baker:

"In the year 1349, the 23 of Edward the Third, Geoffry de Charmy, captain of St. Omer, agreed with Aymry of Pavia, whom king Edward had left governour of Callice, to render it up for twenty thousand crownes; whiche king Edward hearing of, fent to Aymery, and charged him with this perfidiousness; wherupon Aymery comes to the king, and humbly defiring pardon, promifeth to handle the matter so as shall be to the king's advantage, and therupon is fente back to Callice. The king, the night before the time of agreement, arrives with three hundred men at armes, and fix hundred archers. Monfieur de Charmy fets out likewife the fame night from St. Omer's with his forces, and fent a hundred men before with the crownes to Aymery. The men are let in at a postern gate, the crowns. received, and affured to be all weight: which done, the gates of the town. are opened, and out marches the king before day to encounter Monsieur de Charmy, who perceiving himselfe betrayed, defended himselfe the best he could, and put king Edward to hard bickering, who, for that he would not be known there in person, put himself and the prince under the colours of the lord Walter Manny, and was twice beaten down on his knees by Monsieur de Riboumont, a hardy knight, (with whom he fought hand to hand) and yet recovered, and in the end took Riboumont prisoner. Charmy

This plate, with No. 57; 59, and 60, are all from Nero, D. vis.

was likewise taken, and all his forces deseated. King Edward the night after (which was the first of the new year) seasted with prisoners, and gave Riboumont, in honour of his valour, a rich chaplet of pearl which himself wore on his head (for a new-year's gift) forgave him his ransome, and set him at liberty.—Amongst the prisoners who were taken on this occasion, were Gestrey Charney, and his son, Edward de Renty, Robert Danquil, Otto de Gulo, the baron Mactingham, Baldina Saylly, Henry de Piees, Garinus Baylose, Peter Renell, Peter Dargemole, Estace de Riplemount, and many other, lords, knights, and baronets, who were chased and ranne away with their auncients, as the lord de Mounmarice, also Laundas, who maryed the ladie Saint Paul, countess of Pembroke, in England; also the lord Fenas, the L. Planckes, and another Eustace de Riplemount. There were slaine in the skirmish, the lord Henry de Boys, the lord Archibald, and many others, whose names the conquerors were not able to certify."

This Mary de St. Paul was a devout and religious lady, possessed of a considerable dowry, which she bestowed in pious and charitable uses. She here holds an image of gold of the Virgin Mary, which she gave to the Abbey of St. Alban's. She also founded Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in the year 1343, and died 1377.

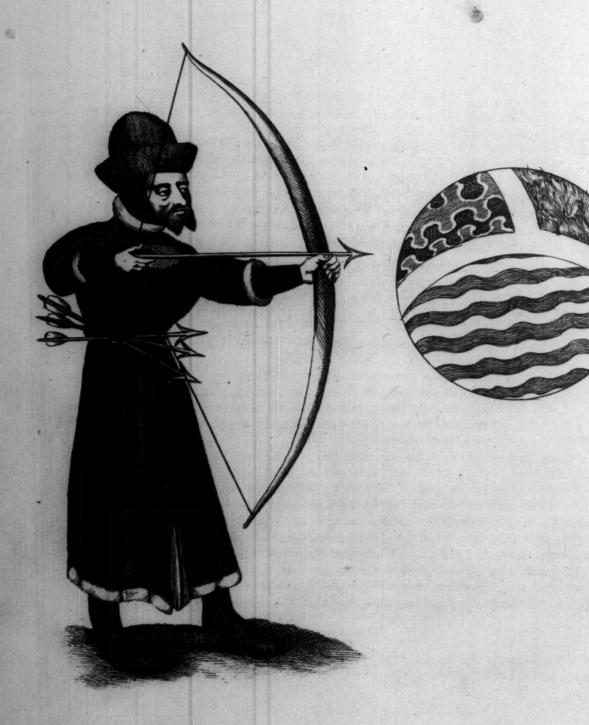
The top figure is in blue, with a pink hood and black cap; back ground is blue and gold, and the frame is blue. The lady's habit is cloth of gold, fo is her head drefs; and the image is gold: the altar is marble, and the back ground a deep red; the whole enclosed in a blue frame.

whiche Ang he ware post arrangly comes to the sing, and charged him with this period, grounded to handle the marrer to as shall be to the hings falvang pardon, promited to handle the marrer to as shall be to the hings falvanging and therefore is feath back to Callice. The lang the night before the time of acreement, arrangly and they more an individual area at arrangly and in a name of acreems, two marrers are they more and the same night and acreems. Other's want the store of a real and the store is and at a posterior and a store with the received, and attired to be an weight which doze the gates of the town acceived, and out marries the king arfore dow to incompt Monteur to Charms, who perceived handle before, defended and the mindle the best he could not the him and per one flowers in the case of the mindle the himself and the mindle the world not be always and the results and the mindle the himself and the mindle the best he had not always after a fundy was traver against on his kneet by Alonheur de Ribourion, a finally state of our out the store has colours of the results of the results. Charmy hand yet recovered, said in the stad took and only and yet recovered, said in the stad took and only a travelent. Charmy

\* This plate, with No. 57, 59, and 60, are all from Nero, D ver

RES





which ac compiled. His tombe arched was beautified with his armes, and the likeness of angels with postes in Latine. Beside, in the wall ware painted three virgins crowned, one of the which was virtued Charity, and held this device, "En toy que file de Dieu le pere favue foit, oui gist subscied pere." The second Mercae with this device "O bon setus start a mercae alme done le coips gist toy. The third Pixele, with this slevice, "Pour ta pixe setus regard, et meets cube alone as suase garde." All which is now washed out, and the is truck of the nose and firsting off his hands. "It died An Door, 1402, about 30 years of age."

#### JOHN GOWER.

REPRESENTS the portrait of John Gower, a famous English poet, who was cotemporary with Chaucer, and greatly affisting with him in refining the English language. He was author of the Confessio Amantis, in English; the Speculum Meditantis, in French; and the Vox Clamantis, in Latin; from a MS.\* of which last work the present portrait is taken; it is preserved in the Cotton Library. He is here represented shooting at the world, with these lines over the picture:

Ab mundum mitto mea jacula bumque fagitto; At ubt juffus ezit nulla fagitta fezit, Sed male viventes hos vulnezo transgredientes, Conscius ergo fibi se speeuletur ibi.

In English something like this:

My darts and arrows to the world I fend;
Amongst the just my arrows shall not fall,
But evil doers through and through I wound,
Who conscious of their faults may learn to mend.

"The famous poet, John Gower (fays Stow) was a man not much unlike the other (Chaucer) in excellency of wit, learning, or possessions. He builded a great part of S. Mary Queries church in Southwark, then new re-edified; on the north side of the which church he prepared for his bones a resting place, where somewhat after the old fashion he lyeth right sumptuously buried in a tombe of stone, with his image also of stone lying over him, the haire of his heade awburne long to his shoulders, and curling up, a small forked beard, and on his head a garland or chaplet of roses red, 4 in number, an habit of purple damasked downe to his feet, a coller of esses of gold about hys necke, unde his head the likeness of the 3 bookes

This is in the Cotton Library, marked Tib. A. iv. and the whole is of one colour, namely, dark brown.

which he compiled. His tombe arched was beautified with his armes, and the likeness of angels with posses in Latine. Beside, in the wall were painted three virgins crowned, one of the which was written Charity, and held this device, "En toy qui filz de Dieu le pere sauue soit, qui gist subscesse perre." The second Mercie, with this device, "O bon Jesu! fait ta mercie alme dont le corps gist jcy." The third Pittie, with this device, "Pour ta pite Jesu regard, et mete ceste alme in sauue garde." All which is now washed out, and the image defaced by cutting off the nose and striking off his hands.—He died An. Dom. 1402, about 80 years of age."

JOHN COMER

A P. R. S. N. N. S. the portrait of John Govern a funcion haddle provided who was consemporary with Chancer, and greatly said on this standard in refundy the Euclidean Language. He was surbot of the Contribution Appearance in English, the Specialism Medicances, in Erench; and the Yor Challenge.

in Laure Course V.S. is which last work the preferr portrait is taken, or a preferred to the course of the course

with with the five five the victures file.

e die uit fechus erit mala dage is deut.

Confestion with the letinisting con-

In highin functing page, also the daits and arrows to the world I con a sale and arrows thall not said.

But evil doers through and through I wound. W

.IIV. . of our poet, John Gover (figs Soow) was a revolution mer.

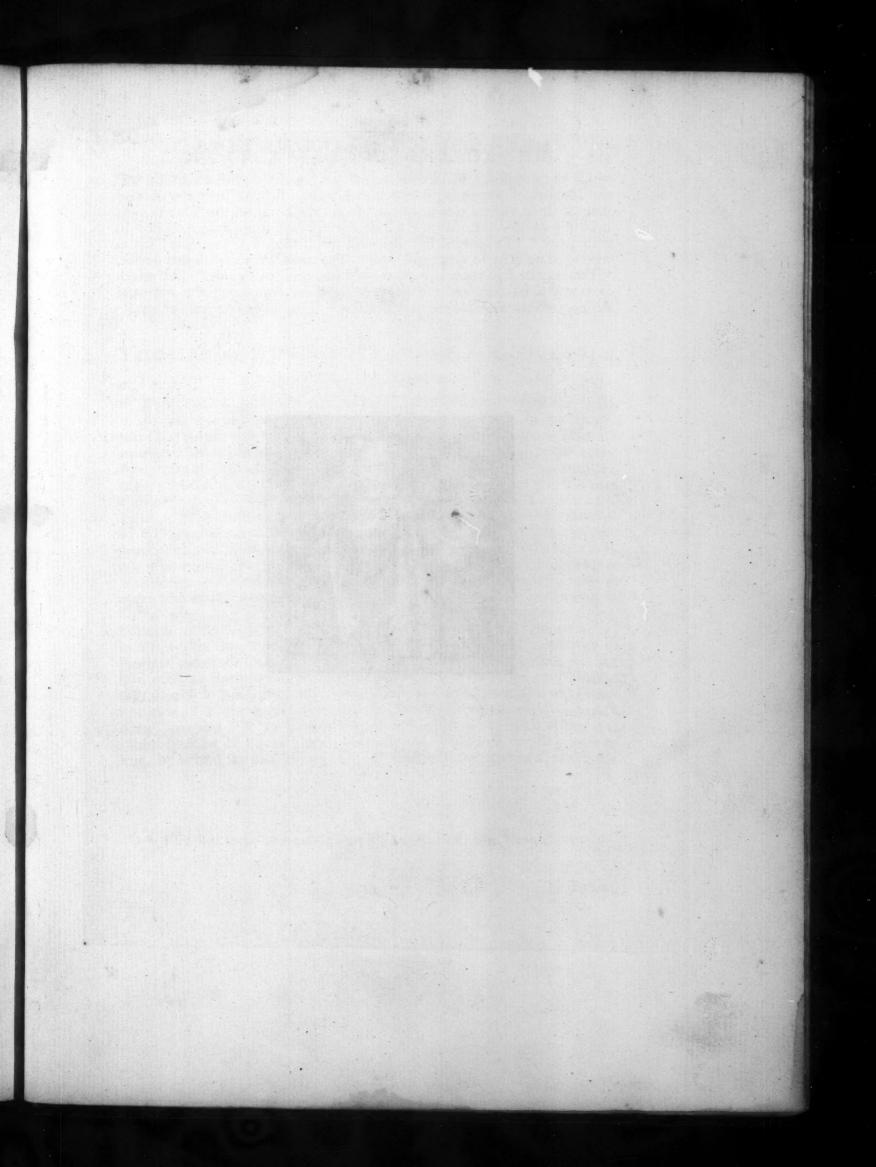
He parioed a great part of S. Mary Cateries cheef in the state of the service of the parts lide of the which charts have been applied to the service of the

bones a retting place, where forewast after the old if high his salts in formersoutly beried in a carebe of floor, with his many distribution of his healt awburns tong to the facility over him, one have or his healt awburns tong to the facility.

op, a finall forked beard, and on his brad a garland or condition to the last a in number, as habit of purple danished driwing to an day a last a light of effect of gold about by necke, ande his head the likestalloft and beaches

donn

This is in the Cores Elliery, andher The A. 14 in the Josephin colour, sensity dark brown.





I. Talbot, and had iffue by him a daughter, who dyed young: Phillip and Ifabell, both dying iffuelefs."

The figure is in deep crimfor, lined with white, the decome round his head is cold; the fram is first; the back ground alocani gold; and the back ground alocani gold; and the back ground alocani.

#### No. LVII.\*

#### THOMAS OF WOODSTOCK, DUKE OF GLOCESTER.

"THOMAS, the seventh and youngest sonne of king Edward the Third. and queen Philippa, firnamed of Woodstock, where he was borne, was (fays Speed) first earle of Buckingham, created by his nephew king Richard the Second on his coronation day, an. 1377; by whom after also he was made duke of Gloucester, 1385. The earldoms also of Essex and Northampton, and the constableship of England, fell to him by right of his wife Eleanor. the onley daughter and heir of Humfrey de Bohun, earle of Hereford and Effex. He was a man of valour, wifedome and vigilancy, for the behoofe of the king, his nephew, and the state; but those noble vertues (distempered with too much wilfulnesse and forward obstinacy) bred him first envie, and after ruine. For the king furmifing him to be a too fevere observer of his doings, consulted with Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, how to make him away; whom Mowbray unawares furprifing, convaied fecretly to Callis, where he was strangled, 1397, the twentieth of his nephew's raigne. Himself, in his life, had provided a goodly tombe at Playsie (now Plushy) in Effex (his own towne, and the usuall feat of the great constables of England) where he founded a colledge; whither his bodie was brought, and layd with all funerall pompe: but afterwarde it was translated to Westminfter, where also lyeth Eleanor his wife, who dyed 1 399. Their issue was Humfrey earle of Buckingham, who dyed at Chester of the pestilence, an. 1400: Anne, married first to Edmund earle of Stafford, by whom shee had Humfrey duke of Buckingham; fecondly, to William Bourchier, earle of Eue, by whom she had Henry earle of Essex: Joane, married to Gilbert

<sup>\*</sup> This plate is copied from the same MS. as No. LV. viz. Nero, D. viz.

L. Talbot, and had iffue by him a daughter, who dyed young: Philip and Isabell, both dying iffueless."

The figure is in deep crimson, lined with white, the coronet round his head is gold; the swan is silver; the back ground blue and gold, and the frame red.

Ma. LVII.\*

HEOMES OF WOODSTOCK DURED OF CLOCESTER

"YHOMAS, the lowench and younged forme of king Edward the Third and queen which for an ed of Northborn, where he was home was fine Speed) and one of the Language or and by a neglect of the case of the same or and by a neglect of the language of the case of t

in adequire of Gio, orther, 1975, The raildoms of old titles and Northampton, and the confined hip of Lingband, fell so have by sight of in with Elector.

the only danglers and held of Phintley do Bolive, exile of Hereford and Edeal. I came a man of values wild done and wirdnessy for the behavior of the kings his explanation will the took by about achieve and differen-

green with the mentle with the test that each continuer) headings this energy and after raines. For the Streets reach to be a test freeze obliver of the sloings, conferred with 'I horne blow'erry, little of the dolls, how to

mence have away a whom M whome dragonies keep they conduct forced to Calles, which he was for discissed, a correct the twenterful of the applier's range. Herefall, on his life, had reveleted a security such of the conduct (now Parks).

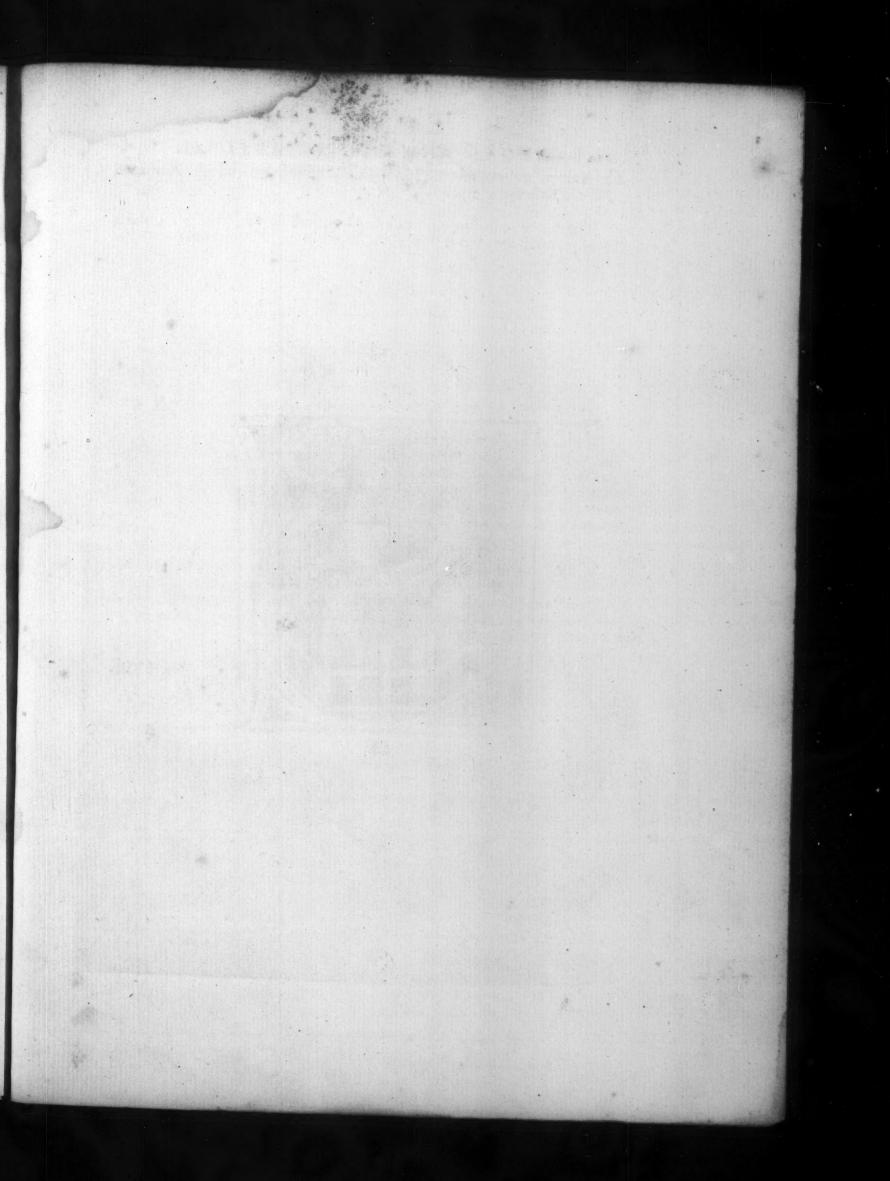
by where alle lysth Eleboor his wife, who dyed from Their fillie was Hum-

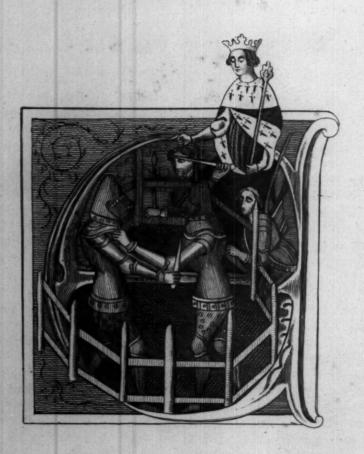
Asire, married first to Lummad earle of Stafford, by whom thee had frust to earle of Backlageain, faconcly, to William Boutchies, earle of

the or wines the had blemy earle of littles foune, married to Gibbert

This store is essist from the fame MK. at No. L.Y. stor. Novy D. van

IQ Lalbon





The armour of the two fighting figures is hiver, the places at their elbows.

and then girdles, one gift. The first neone, to the right is the fame. The king is in light pink, with a blue robe hard with remine. The figure next the king is in diversament; the keep of which is papple. The back ground is not, bowered; the ground of the fills is extend, and the rate include its fills. It extends the rate include its fills. The interest sold rate, on a furthe groundly wish a gift edge.

#### No. LVIII.\*

#### DUEL BEFORE THE KING.

A NCIENTLY, when any matter of importance was brought before the justices, which could not be proved by witness, combat was granted; and in this case, if the accused was vanquished, he was convicted of the crime he was accused of; and if the accuser, he was punished as a perjured man and a salse witness. The culprit was then executed (if he was not slain in the combat) without any further examination.—This was the case between two esquires in the reign of Richard the Second. The one of Navarre accused an English esquire, called John Welch, of treason; for trial thereof a day was appointed for a combat, which was to be performed in the king's palace at Westminster. Accordingly being met, there was a valiant sight betwixt them; but at last the Englishman was the conqueror, and the vanquished Frenchman was despoiled of his armour, drawn to Tyburn, and there hanged for his untruth.

The order of the combat, with the process, was as follows:—The accused strongly denying the fact alledged against him, threw down his gauntlet, or any other gage, calling the accuser a lyar, and thereby challenging him to combat; then the other took up the gage of the accused, and threw down his own, declaring his willingness to prove by battle the truth of his affertions: the gages were then sealed, and deliver'd to the marshal, and leave to combat demanded of the king; which if he granted, a day and place was then appointed, by which time a scaffold was erected for the king and his attendants (the earl marshal, and high constable of England) who were to see that no undue advantage might be taken by either party; and the lifts were railed round.—This method of trial was not often put in execution.

The above illumination was made about the reign of Richard the Second, whose portrait the figure of the king much resembles. In this king's reign, Henry earl of Derby challenged Thomas Moubray, duke of Norfolk, to single combat.

\* This is from Nero, D. 17.

The armour of the two fighting figures is filver; the plates at their elbows, and their girdles, are gilt. The first figure to the right is the same. The king is in light pink, with a blue robe lined with ermine. The figure next the king is in silver armour, the body of which is purple. The back ground is red, flowered; the ground of the lists is green, and the rails are red. The letter is blue and red, on a purple ground, with a gilt edge.

No. LYTHE

DUELL SANGE OF SANGER WING

The conjudicies, which is the second by winders, combat was

of the critice he was as sed of , askid, the alceler, he was ponitived as a recovered man and a kidse while the The alceler was then executed (if he

result of the second of the se

Source of the cabolity is for the risk of the property of the capital to reduce the company of the capital company of the capital capi

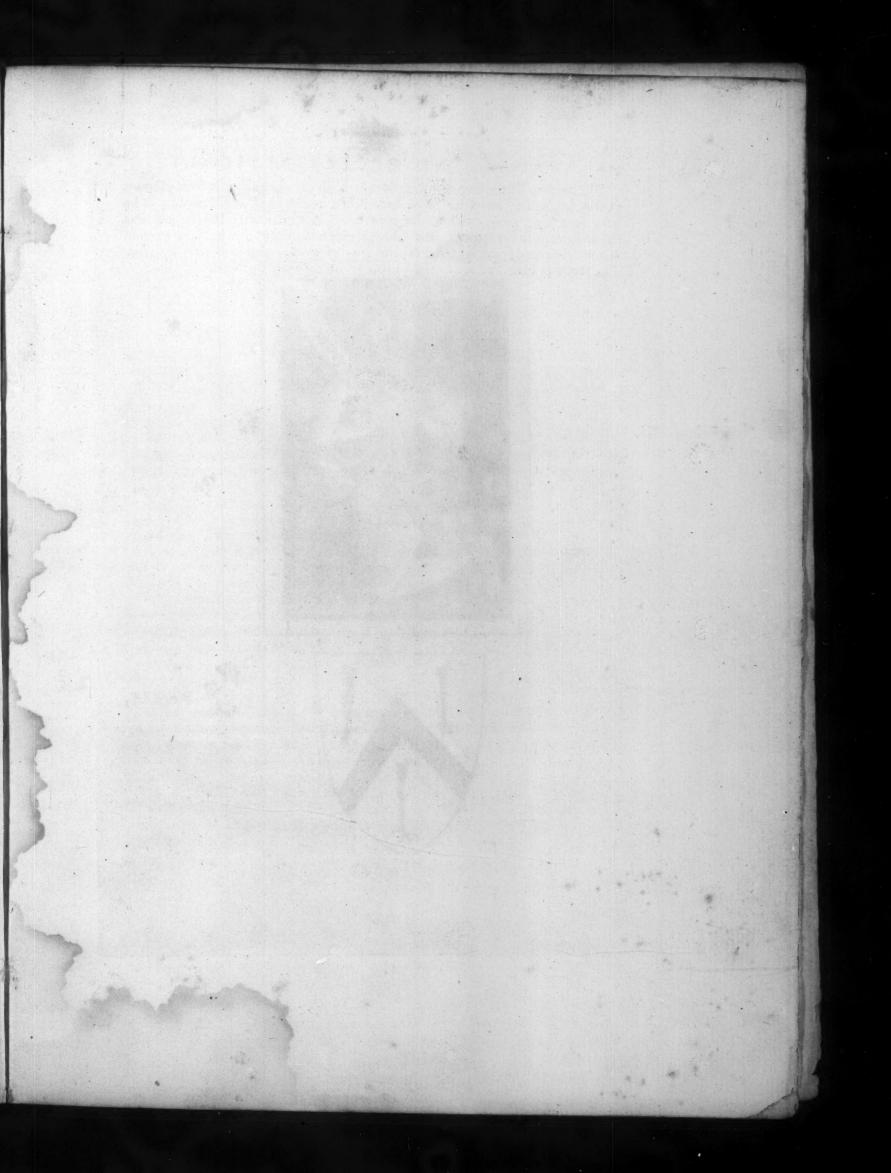
of the contract of the contrac

THE ANY MORNING.

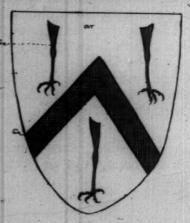
The above Ulmer's agon was inside about the relega of Help and the Second, a bate partent the figure of the leaveneds referrelease. The leavened time a classical partent of the bate skullenged Thomas Mandrian, there is no Martin, so

NOTENTIAL Winter all quarter of importance who brought before

the transfer of the state of th







#### No. LIX.\*

A temporal and a contract of the contract of the least of

#### ROBERT CHAMBERLEYN.

THE singular sigure here represented, is, in the original, said to be the portrait of a knight named Robert Chamberleyn, who is supposed to have been in France with Henry the Fifth, at the battle of Agincourt. This curious painting, which is placed amongst the benefactors to the Abbey of St. Alban's (in the great book mentioned before) has a date put by the side of it, which sollows the name of the knight, viz. 1417; the time most likely that the donation was made from him to the abbey, and probably lest them by his last will; which is the reason why he is represented upon his knees, in a praying posture, offering up a scrole, which is received by a hand above, signifying that his prayer was heard by Almighty God. On the scrole is written, in the character of that time,

#### " Miserere mei Deus!"

#### " Have mercy upon me, O God!"

The chief reason for engraving this picture (as no account can be given of the family or history of the person represented, unless his arms underneath may lead to any discovery) was for the representation of the armour worn by the knights at that time, which is here so exactly delineated, and so much more persect than in general it can be found.—A modern may survey, with wonder, the great weight of iron under which those hardy warriors fought, and to whose prowess England owes so much, and who so far advanced her glory in the singular victories obtained against our rival foes.

The body of this knight's armour is filver, done over with a light vernish, and flowered; the armour on his arms, legs and thighs, as well as his

This is from the fame MS, as No. LVII.

W. W. 211 61

gauntlet and helmet, are filvered over, without any vernish, only slightly shaded; the ground he kneels upon is green, and the back ground is blue, diamonded with stronger and lighter colours; the border is gilt. The field of the arms below, is argent; the legs, &c. sable.

HERRICHAND TARROS

and the state of t

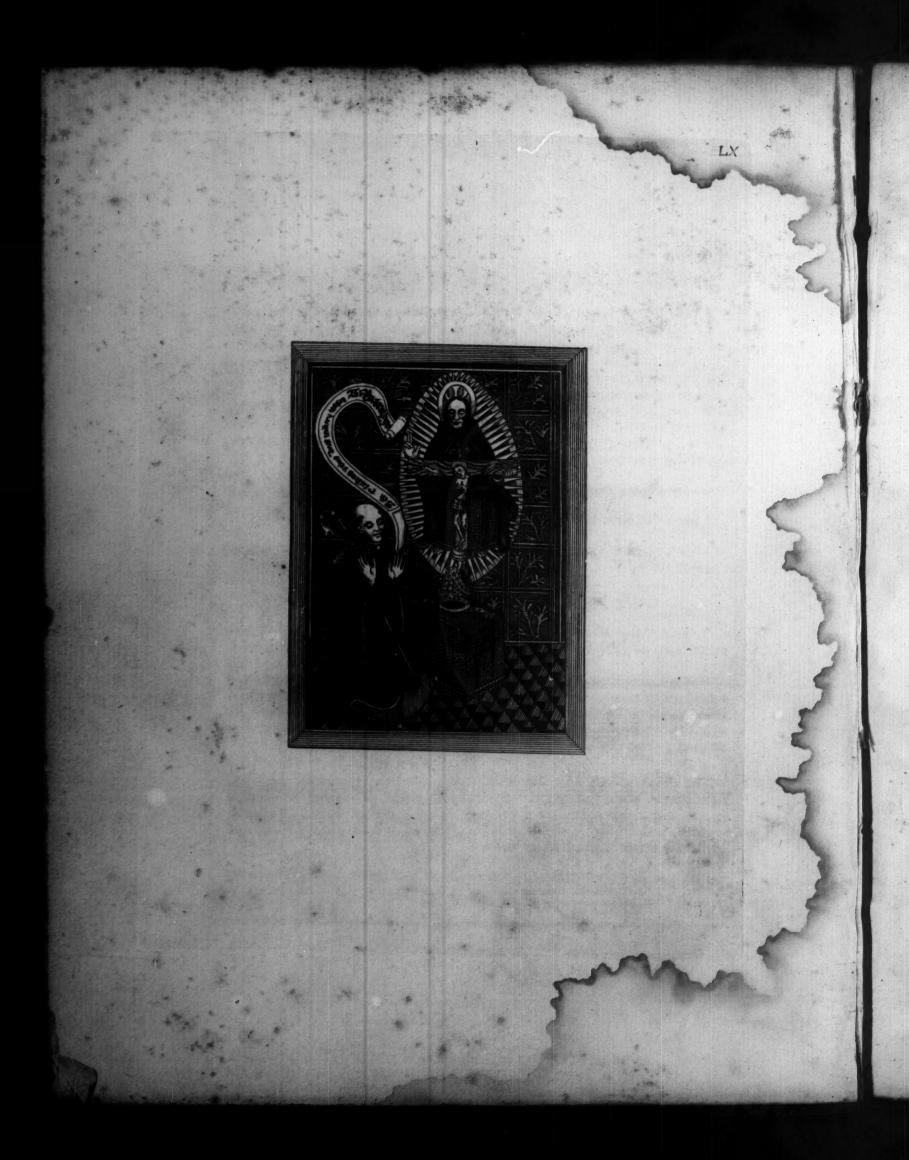
The chart realization of the second of the s

The body of the knight's among it fitter, does over with a light worlds, and slowered; the amount on his arms, tegs had the well as his

The hard the board and and a day

A 1200 666





#### No. LX.

#### THOMAS RAMRYGE, ABBOT OF ST. ALBAN'S.

THIS is a very curious plate, and represents Thomas Ramryge, who was abbot of St. Alban's at the time in which the curious catalogue of the benefactors to that abbey was compleated (about the year 1484).—This book, called the Golden Register, we have had frequent occasion to mention, and several valuable portraits are engraved from it, as has been seen in the course of the work.

Ramryge is represented upon his knees, praying to the Holy Trinity, pictured as a fort of altar piece, and on the altar before is rested his mitre (St. Alban's being a mitred abbey).—By the side of the abbot is a scrole, on which is written,

" Sancta Trinitas, unus Deus, miseris animis T. Ramryge."

" Holy Trinity, one God, have mercy upon the foul of T. Ramryge."

Which is entirely agreeable to the zeal of the times,---Part of his epitaph is preserved by Weever, which runs thus;

" Hic jacet - - - Thomas, Abbas huius Monasterii."

"This is the last abbot (adds that author) for whom I find any inscription, or epitaph, and the last in my catalogue; whose surname was Ramrige."

"Vir fuis temporibus tam dilectus Deo quam hominibus; propter que causas varias nomen in perpetua benedictione apud posteros habens."—(He was an excellent man in his time, beloved as well by God as men; for which reason his name was had in perpetual bleffings amongst posterity.)——Saith this same Golden Register, in a subsequent entry.

The abbot is in black; the altar is blue, and the pavement dark and light green; the mitre white, bordered with gold. The figure of God is in red, and a blue robe: the glory is gold, on a yellow ground; the cross is green, and the figure of Christ slesh colour. The back ground is red and gold: the letter is blue, white and red.

## An INDEX for finding the MANUSCRIPTS, &c.

Cotton Library,	British Museum.
I V	espasianus, A. viii
II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. X. XI. XII.	
XIII	,
VIII. LI. LII.	
IX	Julius, A. xI.
XIV. XV. XVI.	Nero, D. vr.
XXXIV. XXXV.	
LV. LVII. LIX.	Nero, D. vII.
LX 4	J. Walter Co.
XLVIII	Julius, E. IV.
LVI	- Tiberius, A. IV.
LVIII	Nero, D. xvII.
Harleian Library,	British Museum.
PLATE.	and animal unit
XX. XXI. XXI	
XXV. XXV	
XXVII. XXVII	I. No. 1319.
XXIX. XXX	
XXXI. XXXII	No. 4866.
XLI	- No. 2278.
XLV	- No. 4826.
XLIX. L	- No. 1498.
the state of the s	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Royal Library, British Museum.  PLATE.  XIX 20. B. 6.  XXXII. XXXVIII, 18. E. 2.  XLIII 15. E. 6.  XLVI 15. E. 4.	
Westminster Abbey. PLATE. XVII. XVIII.	The late of the la
Bodleian Library, Oxford.  PLATE.  XXXIX. XLII Digby. 233	3.
Bennet College Library, Cambrid PLATE. XL.	ge.
Archbishop's Library, Lambeth	1.

No. 265.

This INDEX, and the following, were drawn up by John Fenn, Efq; F. A.S. of East Derham, in Norfolk, who was so kind as to permit the author to print them from his MS. He therefore takes this opportunity to return his sincere acknowledgments to that gentleman, not only for these, but several other special savours received from him.

PLATE.

XLVII.





